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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

From the Nashville National Union.

JOHN BELL'S RECORD.

Mr. Bell entered the public service, as a representative in Congress, at the age of thirty-one years. It was in 1827, towards the close of the Presidential term of John Quincy Adams, and shortly preceding the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. During the marked and eventful administration of the latter, many great and exciting questions arose and were decided, for good or evil. All the strong passions of our nature were roused and brought into action by the greatest talent and address on both sides, and the very fabric of the government was shaken and convulsed to its centre.

Though acting, throughout this exciting period, with a party, with the principles of which he in the main agreed, and to which, so far as *principle* was concerned, he was *ever faithful*, yet, Mr. Bell was at no time so blindly attached to the one party or opposed to the other, as to be insensible to the motives which probably actuated both. More intent upon watching and noting the peculiar tendencies of our system of government —the dangers which most beset it—the points most exposed to attack, and those to be particularly guarded—more intent upon the solution of these problems, than zealous in the success of every party movement, he, at times, incurred the censure of some of his party friends for what appeared to them indifference to the interests of "the party."

The truth is, that the qualities of Mr. Bell's mind, and the views which, at a very early period of his public life, he formed of the nature and tendencies of our government and of the duties of American statesmen, utterly disqualified him from ever becoming the blind follower of any party leader, however great and distinguished, or a successful party leader himself, if the condition of such leadership were a ready compliance on his part with all the dictates of mere party expediency.

What these characteristic qualities of Mr. Bell's mind are—what his views of the tendencies and dangers pertaining to our system of government and of the duties of American statesmen—and what the principles which have governed him throughout the whole of his long public life, can be made very clearly to appear by reference to a few passages in his political record.

MR. BELL IN 1829.

HIS OPINIONS AS TO THE SAFEST MODE OF CONSTRUING THE CONSTITUTION—THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPROMISE.

The following passage occurs in a speech delivered by Mr. Bell in the House of Representatives, on the 10th of February, 1829, on a bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road:

"While I am upon the subject of this diversity of opinion which exists as to the safest mode of construing the Constitution, I hope it will not be considered improper or presumptuous in me to make a remark or two in regard to the two great parties which divide this country upon all questions of this kind. They had their origin as far back as the formation of the Federal compact. Their foundations were laid in the difference of sentiment which prevailed at that time, as to the wisdom of the provisions of that instrument. They are, in short, the fruit of that discord of opinions and feelings, without a compromise of which at that time, we should have had no Constitution at all. One opinion was, that sufficient power was not conferred upon the Federal Government to assure the quiet, happiness, and prosperity of the country, while the opinion of others was, that the power actually conceded would prove too strong for the preservation of liberty. The most zealous and active of the partizans on both sides never abandoned their creeds; both parties became sufficiently powerful to propagate their opinions; and as one or the other predominated in the administration of the Government, a tincture of the favorable notions of each was infused into its measures. Both have sought, by construction, to make the Constitution what they wished it to be in fact; the one by enlarging its powers beyond its letter and spirit, the other by narrowing them down to the standard of their wishes. Although it will be seen that I know and feel what party has had the ascendancy for several years past, and where the great danger is, yet it may be said that both these great parties are in some degree hostile, not to liberty, nor to their country, but to the Constitution as it is written; to that instrument which we are bound by the most sacred obligations to support, to that instrument, to which, for one, I am disposed to cling, with or without such modifications as may be effected by amendment. Both the great parties to which I have alluded seem to me to have abandoned *the principle of compromise*. I would adhere to it as the only principle by which the States were able to agree upon any compact, and without an acquiescence in which, we are not destined long to enjoy the blessings of the one adopted. *He, sir, who shall renounce the extremes of both these great parties*, as dangerous to order and union, he, who, by his talents, experience and weight of character shall succeed in placing himself *at the head of a great constitutional party*, and shall become the advocate of the administration of the Government *upon the principle of compromise*, as it was understood to have operated in the formation of the Constitution, will deserve the highest gratitude of his country." [See Congressional Debates, vol. 5, page 349.]

It cannot but be regarded as a most extraordinary coincidence, that, more than thirty years after the utterance of these opinions, "a great Constitutional party" should rise up, which, "renouncing the extremes" of both the other great parties in the country, "as dangerous to order and union," should be led by its high estimate of Mr. *Bell's* "talents, experience, and weight of character," to select him to lead them in a contest for the administration of the Government upon the principle of compromise, as it was understood to have operated in the formation of the Constitution!"

MR. BELL IN 1832.

HIS SPEECH ON THE TARIFF, JUNE 8TH, 1832—A PLEA FOR THE UNION—DUTY OF A REPRESENTATIVE.

With the dangers which threatened the Union in 1832, in consequence of the intense discontent which prevailed in the Southern States, and particularly in South Carolina, at the working of the protective tariff, many of our readers are acquainted. To this discontent and its threatened consequences, Mr. Clay adverted in his opening speech on the subject of the tariff, in the Senate, during the session of that year. In allusion to menaces of disunion which had been heard from South Carolina, he entreated "the patriotic people" of that State "to pause, solemnly pause! and contemplate the frightful precipice which lay before them." "To advance, was to rush on certain and inevitable disgrace and destruction." The danger to the Union, however, did not lie, he thought, on the side of persistence in the American system, but in that of its abandonment! Could it be expected that two thirds, if not three fourths, of the people of the United States would consent to the destruction of a policy believed to be indispensably necessary to their prosperity? Let New England, the West and the Middle States, together with the mammoth States of New York and Pennsylvania, become firmly persuaded that their industry was paralyzed and their prosperity blighted, by the enforcement of the British colonial system, under the delusive name of free trade—let them feel that they were the victim of a mistaken policy, and despair of any favorable change, and "*then*, indeed, might we tremble for a continuance of the Union."

"Here," in the languge of an eminent statesman now deceased, "was an appalling picture presented: dissolution of the Union on either hand, and one or the other of the alternatives obliged to be taken. If persisted in, the opponents to the protective system at the South were to make the dissolution; if abandoned, its friends at the North were to do it!"

With this brief reference to the condition of the country at the time, we shall the better appreciate the course of Mr. Bell, as a representative in Congress, at that perilous crisis.

"This debate," said Mr. Bell, "it seems to me, was not commenced in the most fortunate spirit nor has it been conducted altogether in the manner which the nature and intrinsic delicacy and difficulty of the subject demanded. A disposition has been manifested, and sentiments avowed by some gentlemen, equally unexpected and abhorrent to my feelings. It has been openly attempted to prejudice this question by holding it up as a contest between free labor and slave labor; between laboring States and those whose citizens, it is alleged, do not labor. It is openly and vauntingly proclaimed, by one gentleman, to the complaining sections and interests, that, if they shall not be content to abide by what he is pleased to call the established policy of the country, "they may take the consequences!" Sir, I am no alarmist, but when I reflect upon all I see and hear connected with this subject, when I look to the growing distractions of the country, I feel myself justified in designating the sum of what I shall say upon this question, as *a plea for the Union!* Upon such a subject upon an occasion so interesting—I shall not consider myself either as a tariff or anti-tariff man. I claim to be considered and to be heard as a representative of the whole country, most anxiously concerned for its permanent prosperity, its stability and glory. I claim to be heard as the advocate of higher interests than those which are the immediate subject of consideration. It is no longer a question whether the farmer shall get seventy-five cents or one dollar and twenty five cents a bushel for his wheat; whether the wool grower shall receive forty or seventy-five cents a pound for his wool; whether the planter shall get eight or twelve cents a pound for his cotton; or whether the manufacturer shall make twelve and a half or twenty per cent. upon his capital. The interests of wool and of woolens, of cotton, of iron, of sugar, and of the whole range of domestic products, sink into insignificance in comparison with those which now force themselves upon our attention, and claim our guardian care and protection. The interests of domestic peace, of free Government, of liberty, itself are involved in this question."

STATE OF THE UNION IN 1832.

"What then, Mr. Chairman, is the state of the Union? In a time of profound peace, * * * * in the midst of the greatest abundance of all the necessaries and even comforts of life, that God in his providence ever decreed to be the rewards of virtue and industry, discontents, jealousies, and rancorous sectional hates have arisen and are encouraged. Fostered by these unhappy feelings, disaffection to the Government itself makes a slow but steady progress in the hearts of thousands of honest and patriotic citizens. A want of confidence in the mutual justice and forbearance of brethren of the same political family manifests itself. Confidence in our system, consequently, in every quarter, has diminished and is diminishing. Men's minds are set to work in new and unwonted channels, and upon new theories of Government, for a country of such a diversity of pursuits and interests; upon theories thought to be exploded, or rendered useless, by the practical operation of the established government, until lately. The value of the Union itself, its date, and the consequences of its disruption, begin to be tolerated and canvassed in private discourse—nay, in public debate in this Hall, when, but as yesterday in the period of our existence as an independent people, to breathe such discourse would have been thought little less than downright blasphemy."

CONDITION OF PARTIES IN 1832—EXTREME DOCTRINES OF THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE SUPREME COURT ON THE ONE HAND AND OF NULLIFICATION ON THE OTHER.

"It is now more than forty years," continued Mr. Bell, "since the adoption of the Constitution, and has the contest between the original elements of party, as I have described them, ceased? I answer, no! The war between them, acquiring new vigor from the infusion of selfish, political, and mercenary calculations, on both sides, has, at this moment, reached its highest and most critical juncture. In some sections the whole country is in a state of mental conflagration. In the intensity of the conflict between the extremes, the leaders on the side of the republican or vanquished party—for vanquished they are—cry out, and *departing from the spirit of the Constitution, proclaim their determination to accept no compromise;* while, on the other side, the victors, the majority—that majority which holds the destiny of this country in their hands, more calm, equally determined, but with less excuse or reason, announce their determination to yield nothing! Yes, sir, in the face of an imploring country, the majority proclaim that rather than one jot or tittle of the powers they exercise, or the advantage they enjoy, shall pass away, they are ready to stand the hazard of the entire overthrow of the whole fabric of our policy and of our glorious Republic. We, too, they proclaim, will make no compromise, and let the minority "take the consequences!" This is the language of those who control the issues of all that is dear to the patriot, and who are able to dictate the pages of the future history of this country. It is not surprising that in a contest which menaces the repose of the country, the leaders, on both sides, should start new and untried theories, for the purpose of effecting their respective objects. Accordingly, we find that on the side of the victors, in order to secure the benefits of their conquest forever, the doctrine of the infallibility of the Supreme Court is avowed as the only means of securing the stability of the Government. On the side of the vanquished or republican party, the doctrine of nullification has been invented, and is proclaimed as the only infallible mode of effecting the same object. These are the tests to which all questions of power under the Federal Government are proposed to be brought for final decision. But is it not manifest that both these newly invented doctrines are equally hostile to the spirit of the Constitution? Not to the Union, for both parties, I verily believe, are friendly to the Union, but to a *Union upon their own terms!* Is it not manifest that this is a contest between two extremes, equally distant from the true medium point of the Constitution?"

IMPORTANCE TO THE COUNTRY OF A MIDDLE OR MODERATE PARTY—MODERATION AND COMPROMISE THE ONLY SALVATION FOR THE COUNTRY.

"Mr. Chairman, in the almost interminable waste of hope which lies before us, there is one bright spot to which the patriot may direct his eye, in some confidence that relief may come. In all the past civil strifes and revolutions which have agitated this country, and sometimes threatened its institutions, there has always been a moderate party of sufficient strength and influence to turn the balance between the extremes, and to impress upon the action of the Government some portion of that spirit of *moderation and compromise which are characteristic of the constitution itself.* This middle or moderate party is never in much esteem with the extremes on either side. It is said to be composed of men who are more disposed to submit to oppression, than to preserve unimpaired the rights of freemen. Still, to this party I choose to cling; and we shall see who will prove the stoutest defenders of the liberties of the country. This party has always found its support in the good sense and moderation of the great body of the people. It has, in fact, owed its existence to the sound practical judgment and good feelings which, I trust, notwithstanding the vices of the time, still constitute the leading traits in the American population. It has been the sound uncorrupted sentiment of the great body of the American people, which has always heretofore stepped in between the combatant leaders, and brought them to terms of compromise. It is this public sentiment which has still caused the republican party, when in power, to become less rigid in their construction of the Constitution, than when in opposition. It is the same public sentiment which, when the federal party, being in power, have indulged their enlarging propensities too far, either displaced them, or retained their action within reasonable limits. I trust there yet remains a portion of that pure and unaffected public sentiment to preserve the country from the confusion and discord which now menace it. The contest may become even more violent. What to-day is only a breeze of popular discontent, may to-morrow swell into a very tornado, threatening to overthrow and prostrate in the dust all the sacred edifices dedicated to freedom on this side of the Atlantic! But still my trust is in the solidity of their foundation."

THE DUTIES OF AMERICAN STATESMEN.

"To calm," said Mr. Bell, "the rising elements of discontent; to assuage the feverish symptoms of the body politic, is the business of every American statesman! An American statesman! Who and what are the duties and attributes of an American statesman at this day? They are, or they ought to account themselves, the high priests of liberty, administering her rights for the benefit of her disciples in every country; for this favorite people first, and then for all nations. Such is the high and noble calling of an American statesman. What is the first great care of an American statesman? *To preserve our free institutions.* I will not go into an argument to show that *the only effective mode of discharging this great trust is to preserve and cherish the Union.* That is an axiom in American politics, I trust, too firmly established to be overthrown by the theories of any new professors in the science, however distinguished for genius and talents. What is the next great duty of American statesmen? So to administer their offices as to secure comfort and happiness to the greatest possible number of the citizens of this free country. These are the whole law and the prophets for the guidance of our statesmen. These are the sum of all the commandments in the book of our political faith."

MAJORITIES AND MINORITIES. HE COUNSELS MUTUAL CONCESSION FOR THE SAFETY OF THE UNION.

"I maintain that each representative is, by the theory of the Government, a representative of the whole people of the United States; that the principle of a representation by States or districts was adopted for convenience in making the selection of representatives by the people, and for the purpose of securing to the National Legislature that knowledge of the interests, sentiments, and condition of the whole country, which can be only had through a representative chosen by each small section or district. The interests and conditions of each section are entitled to be considered and respected in the legislative enactments, but only in the proportion which they bear to the aggregate interests and sections. It may and often must happen in the career of this Government, without any concert or design, that a majority, either large or small, shall fashion the legislation of the country and administer the Government in reference to their own interests, without a due regard to the interests and condition of sections represented by the minority; but this is an evil which is necessarily incidental to all societies and to all governments, great or small. But, sir, when in this country, a majority of the representatives of the different sections in Congress shall admit the principle, and establish it in practice, that it is their right and privilege to consult the interests and prosperity which they represent exclusively, from that moment the action of the Government becomes vicious and tyrannical. Congress can no longer be held up as the geeat council in which the rights and interests of the whole people may be consulted. The Government ceases to fulfill the end of its creation, and the proscribed interests and sections must be expected to redress their grievances in any manner they are able. There is no example in history of the submission of a minority, under such circumstances, when it had the power of redress. Whether those in the minority shall be able to redress the grievances in any way, always depends upon circumstances. In the present case, I know not whether it is to be regarded as good or evil fortune, that the proscribed interests and sections lie in a compact form, constituting many contiguous States, giving them facilities for redress which no other circumstances could afford. If the present action of the Government is to continue with unabated energy and vigor, it is surely fortunate that the means of redress are convenient and acceptable to the oppressed interests; but if under the smart of temporary injustice the bands which bind the Union shall be precipitately sundered, all earth may well deplore and curse the fatal facilities for so instant and fatal a remedy. I trust there is no settled purpose in any portion of the oppressed sections, to avail themselves of the means of redress which they may have at their disposal; but I conjure those who sway the power of the House, seriously and earnestly to consider the alternative of modifying a system of policy sustained upon the principle I have described, or of beholding, sooner or later, the Union broken up, and this last and noblest sanctuary of freedom polluted and destroyed. I trust I do not offend by lifting up an admonitory voice upon this subject at this alarming juncture of our affairs. I speak in the sincerity and with the fervency which belong to the representatives of a portion of the people of this country, who, so far from having any disposition to countenance disunion, regard such a catastrophe as the last and direst calamity which fate can have in store for their country, short of absolute slavery and oppression. But they cannot close their eyes to the dangers which stare them in the face, and they invoke, through me, their brethren everywhere, of every quarter of the country, of every party and of every pursuit—*to concede something to this greatest common interest, the safety of the Union.*"

In the same speech from which the foregoing extracts are taken, Mr. Bell said, the "immediate and practical question" before Congress and the country was as to "the *degree of protection* which ought to be given to manufactures, under all the circumstances of the country"—whether the then existing tariff system should be "enforced with rigor, or in a spirit of concession and moderation." Believing the system to have been pushed to an extreme, and seeing, as he said, that it had "been the means of bringing the country to the very verge of disunion," he expressed his "strong conviction of the neccessity, in the existing state of the country, of modifying it." It was modified by the celebrated Compromise Tariff Act, which was passed very shortly afterwards. When however, under the practical workings of this act, the degree of protection afforded by it, fell below "a just and expedient standard," Mr. Bell favored the policy of raising it to that standard.

EXTREMES OF PARTY IN 1832—NULLIFICATION AND THE FORCE BILL.

Three years afterwards, in his celebrated speech at Vauxhall, Nashville, referring to the excesses to which the protective system had been carried —to Nullification which grew out of those excesses, and to the Force Bill which grew out of Nullification, Mr. Bell said:

"I have not yet shown how it happened, that the questions which have arisen within the last ten years came to excite so unusual a degree of heat and violence. Need I attempt this seriously? What! have we so soon forgotten, that while the party to which we belong [the Jackson party]: while it was contending for the mastery, and even for years afterwards, in some of the large States in which the contest was most fierce and doubtful, each party, one in order to gain, and the other to maintain, party ascendancy, and both utterly regardless of all other consequences, contended which should go farthest in the support of both branches of the American system, the tariff and internal improvement? In all history, there is not a more striking and characteristic instance of the absurd and headstrong spirit of the party. In regard to the tariff, all men of unprejudiced feelings and judgment must have seen, and did see, from the first, that the result would be either a re-action which might reduce it below a just and expedient standard, or that the Union itself would be severed. The immediate consequences of the extremes into which the supporters of the tariff, in one section of the Union, were driven, in a struggle for political power, was to excite an extreme antagonist action in another section. The leaders in the anti-tariff region sought to counteract the excesses to which they saw the protective policy was likely to be carried by a combination in its favor, between both political parties to the North and East, thought it necessary to proceed to equal or greater extremes in order to protect the interests of the minority to the South. This state of parties gave birth to *Nullification*, by which the projectors of it sought to equalize the action of the Government, by questioning the validity of its regular enactments, and seeking to set them aside upon the authority of a separate State and local construction of the Federal power. Before a sufficient time was allowed for reason to resume her sway, in correcting the excesses into which the spirit of party had hurried both sides, so many political interests, so many personal views and resentments commingled in the strife, that an extreme remedial action [the Force Bill] of the Government itself became a *necessary expedient, in the judgment of moderate and unprejudiced men*, though involving in its issues, civil war, disunion, and a total overthrow of the Constitution."

MR. BELL IN 1835.

EXTRACTS FROM A SPEECH DELIVERED AT VAUXHALL, NASHVILLE, ON THE 23RD OF MAY, 1835.

EXCESSES OF PARTY.

"It will be a circumstance, in my course, to which, as long as I live, I can revert with conscious satisfaction, that I have ever opposed, what appeared to me to be the excesses in the party with which I have acted, with all the influence I could employ, and in the only way in which I could do so without injury to its principles. While I have studied to make myself useful, I have never set myself up as a leader of *the* party or of *a* party."

MODERATION AND A SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION INDISPENSABLY NECESSARY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"I have said that there was nothing in the questions which have arisen within the last eight or ten years, in this country, necessarily productive of the extremes to which they have been carried. I re-affirm the proposition. Nor is there, from my observation, in the federative feature of our system, or in the extent of territory over which it operates, or even in the institution of slavery itself, as established in some of the States, taken together, or separately considered, which essentially impairs the prospects of harmony, duration, and a prosperous action of our system. If we except the danger to the local society into which slavery is admitted, there is no peculiarity in our condition from which we have anything to fear, except in connexion with the designs of bad men, who have, or may acquire an ascendancy in one or the other of the two parties, which must ever have a decided influence upon the action of the Government. Even, then, some of these peculiarities are useful, rather than injurious. They present formidable obstacles to the consolidation of power in any one set of men, or any party, founded upon unworthy or bad motives and principles. As LONG AS MODERATION AND THE SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION shall preside over the administration of the federal government any faction which shall seek to divide the Union, either by rousing a sense of injustice and inequality in the action of the government in one section, or by seizing upon the delicate and inflammable question of slavery in the other, can always be shorn of its strength and defeated in its object, without the slightest convulsive sensation in our system."

THE REAL DANGER TO OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

"The real danger to our system, as in every other system of free Government, is a *violent party action of the government itself.* A proscribed and disregarded minority, respectable for its numbers, its talents—and even for the virtues of many of its members, for virtue is never the exclusive attribute of any one party, such a minority is always tempted, in resentment for its real or imaginary wrongs, in redress for its violated privileges as American citizens, in being deprived of all actual participation in the government of the country, compelled to obey laws and be the subjects of a policy, prescribed and directed exclusively by their opponents; such a minority, I repeat, is constantly tempted to seize upon every vexed and irritating question, to make common cause with the spirit of fanaticism itself, in an effort to right, or, at all events, to avenge their injuries. This is the danger of our system."

JUDGE DOUGLAS IN THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.—A Douglas meeting was held in Buncombe on July 31st, at which speeches were made, resolutions adopted, a mass meeting called at Asheville for Saturday last, and a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Elector on the 25th inst.

Douglas State Convention in Kentucky.—The Douglas Democratic State Convention met at Louisville on Saturday. Eighty-seven counties were represented. Archibald Dixon and John C. Mason were nominated electors at large, and a full electoral Douglas ticket was formed. Resolutions repudiating any coalition with the Breckinridge wing and reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, were passed amidst immense applause.

Douglas Convention in Georgia.—The Douglas State Convention at Milledgeville on Monday, appointed A. H. Stephens and A. R. Wright as electors at large. They adopted unanimously a a resolution inviting Douglas to visit Georgia.

Union State Convention.—The Bell and Everett State Convention met at Milledgeville, Ga., on Tuesday. It was a large and harmonious assemblage. Ben Hill and Judge Law have been appointed electors at large.

The Alabama Elections.—The returns of the local elections in the heretofore invincibly Democratic State of Alabama are really astonishing. We have not for several weeks, doubted that Alabama would go for Bell and Everett in November, or that Douglas' vote in the State would be astounding to the supporters of Breckinridge. But we were not prepared to expect such results in August as we are now obtaining.

Columbus Enquirer.

Dreadful Storm near New Orleans—Forty Lives Reported Lost—Great Destruction of Property.—A violent storm near New Orleans, on Saturday caused immense damage of property. At Procterville, the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, the water rose over twelve feet, submerging the entire place and carrying away every house with the exception of one. Between 35 and 40 lives were lost.

Weather and Accidents at Philadelphia.—There were violent showers all of Monday. Many cellars were overflowed, several culverts caved in, and much other damage was done. Two boys were struck by lightning, and one of them killed.

Davidson College.—Prof. Wm. H. Waddell, of the University of Georgia, has been elected Professor of Greek, and Lieut. Geo. M. Edgar, of the N. C. Military Institute, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

The President's chair was filled at a recent meeting of the Board by the election of Dr. Waddell, of Tennessee.

MARRIED,

At Mount Jackson, Va., on the morning of the 8th inst., by Rev. Silas Billings, Rev. HENRY HARDIE, of Raleigh, N. C., and ANNIE A., eldest daughter of Dr. L. Triplett.

DIED,

Near Pineville, on the 5th instant, Mrs ELIZABETH WALLACE, wife of M. L. Wallace, leaving her husband and five small children to mourn their loss.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1860.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The excitement incident to our late State Election has calmed, and it will be some weeks before the public mind is aroused to any very active interest in the canvass for the Presidency. In this season of comparative calm there are some plain facts which the people of the South should well consider before deciding what shall be their action at the polls in November. A few weeks hence all will be excitement again, and party spirit will be roused to a degree forbidding all sober thought of the condition of affairs.

We assume that the people of the South desire the defeat of the Black Republicans and the perpetuity of the Union. There are sections of the South, and there are not a few Southern political leaders, who cherish the scheme of a Southern confederacy, and who hope for Black Republican success that the South may be driven into disunion. But that is not the feeling of the people. *They* love the Union for the blessings it has conferred; they seek to maintain it because its continuance will benefit them, and because its dissolution will be most disastrous to them. How then are the Black Republicans to be defeated? Can the Democrats defeat them and elect either of their own candidates? Let us see.

There are 303 electoral votes. To elect 152 are necessary. Where is Mr. Breckinridge to obtain them? He is the candidate of a majority of the delegates from the fifteen Southern States, California and Oregon, who seceded from the Convention of the party which nominated Mr. Douglas. It is not probable that Mr. Breckinridge will be run at all in the Northern States. The officeholders in some of them, acting under orders from Washington, have put up electoral tickets, and may do so in others. This is but a sham. But suppose that it is done in good faith. Why, four years ago a thoroughly united and well organized Democracy, aided by thousands of Whigs, barely succeeded in carrying a few Northern States. With the party divided between Douglas and Breckinridge an easy victory over either wing is assured to the Black Republicans. A Breckinridge movement in any Northern State, every man knows, would only abstract a few thousand votes from Mr. Douglas and make his chances for a single Northern State, which are small enough now, altogether hopeless. The case is too plain for argument. It needs but to be stated to command universal assent. Where then is Mr. Breckinridge's strength? His friends claim for him a united South. Without stopping to dispute this claim, which Kentucky and Missouri have already demonstrated is absurd, grant it. Give him every Southern State, throw in California and Oregon, which joined the Seceders, and his strength foots up thus:—

Alabama,	9	Florida,	3
Delaware,	3	Kentucky	12
Georgia,	10	Missouri,	9
Louisiana,	6	Maryland,	8
Mississippi,	7	South Carolina,	8
North Carolina,	10	Texas,	4
Tennessee,	12	California,	4
Virginia,	15		
Oregon,	3	Total,	127
Arkansas,	4		

That is the strength claimed for Mr. Breckinridge. It is *twenty-five* electoral votes less than he requires to succeed. There is no chance, therefore, for Mr. Breckinridge before the people.

And now as to the Democratic nominee, Mr. Douglas. Where is he to receive 152 electoral votes? Our Democratic friends will smile when we concede him a chance of receiving the electoral votes of Alabama and Missouri in the South, as he will unless they are given to Bell and Everett. At the North, with a divided party and two Democratic candidates in the field, rendering it absolutely certain that no Democrat can be elected, does any man believe that he can carry a State except Illinois? That is very doubtful, for two years ago Lincoln beat him there, and if the Breckinridge men persist in the insane plan of running a ticket there he will again be beaten unless his friends unite with those of Bell and Everett and divide the vote between them.

We think it is plain that neither Breckinridge nor Douglas can succeed by the popular vote. We suppose the Democracy generally will concede this. Suppose the election is forced into the House. Thirty-three States there will cast one vote each. Seventeen are required to elect. Can seventeen votes be had there for either Breckinridge or Douglas? Let us see.

There are fourteen States represented by Democratic majorities, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia. These fourteen, like the party they represent, are divided between Douglas and Breckinridge. They cannot unite on that one of the two who goes into the House any more than they could in Convention. But if they did unite, they still lack three of the number required to elect. The House is so constituted that to send the election there is but to renew the scenes of bitter strife which marked the contest for the Speakership last Winter. If a result is attained at all, it will be the election of Mr. Bell, the second choice of all parties. But it is a hazardous experiment, which ought to be avoided and *can* be avoided.

The nominees of the Constitutional Union party can be elected by the people. They ought to be, as we expect to show. We hope that we shall ere long be able to see that they will be. Kentucky and Missouri have begun the good work. It will not be long we think before we know that the New York supporters of the regular Democratic nominees have united with the Union party there to assure Lincoln's defeat, by wresting that great State with its 35 votes from the Republicans.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1860.

In riding down town very early this morning, (i. e., early for New York,) two things attracted my attention, preaching sermons to me, which I feel half inclined to inflict upon my readers. The first was a swarm of dirty and ragged children, with a few men and women, on the steps of the Tombs, the gloomy city prison. Whether these were drawn there by curiosity, or by the fact that they had parents or other relatives confined there, or by the natural instincts which draw them prematurely to the place to which they appear to be drifting, I had no means of knowing, but it was a sad spectacle—sad to any one but themselves, apparently, for they seemed to be amusing themselves in a variety of ways.

The other thing to which I alluded, was the large number of persons, men, women and children, engaged in the occupation of "rag picking." I had seen a few of these people before, here and there one; but at the hour when stores open and are swept, they fairly swarm. It is not rags only that they collect, but every scrap of paper, handfulls of straw, nails, and the many other trifles that wealth sweeps out of doors, and poverty grabs up with eagerness. The collectors of these things, peering among filthy gutters in their search, were generally clothed suitably to their occupation, dirtily enough. But sitting upon a half filled bag in Chambers street I saw one little girl, of 6 or 7 years, dressed in comparative neatness, with one of the sweetest and happiest faces I ever saw upon human shoulders. She appeared to be taking care of the bag while some one else, not in sight, was engaged in further explorations. I could but reflect upon what may have been the hard fate that had brought so lovely a child to such a state, and upon the after destiny that awaits her. Can any thing redeem her from the sad prospect of poverty, and suffering, and sorrow, and shame? God knows, but to human vision the prospect seems dreary enough.

Some of my readers may say to all this, as Mr. Randolph (I believe it was) said when it was proposed in Congress to send provisions to the suffering Greeks: "The Greeks are at your own doors." It is true we have some poverty and want in North Carolina, but its subjects do not condescend to "rag picking." The waste paper about the Observer office would afford a smart supply to one of these New York white people, but no negro in Fayetteville is so poor as to be compelled to gather it up.

SARATOGA, Aug. 13.

A very pleasant trip of seven or eight hours brought me here on Saturday night, and I have found a score of old acquaintances and friends, from North Carolina and other States, whom I meet but once a year, and whom to meet is a heart-felt pleasure. The place is considerably improved, in many ways. The beautiful grounds around Congress Spring have been still further and greatly improved by new walks, &c. Union Hall has added an immense dining room, 200 by 50 feet, capable of seating 800 persons with convenience and comfort, and every seat is occupied; besides which there are 100 or more children and servants who dine in another room. So that, including nearly two hundred servants and other employees, there are now about 1100 persons fed and lodged at this house. The dining room is a curious scene at meal times. The view is unbroken by a single column, the upper floors, four in number, lodging several hundred persons, being supported by arches. $40,000 were expended in building and furnishing this addition to the house, and the money appears to have been wisely invested, for it has added greatly to the receipts. I never saw so many people at this house or at Saratoga.

Last night I paid my respects to Ex-President Fillmore, who is here, and was received with the urbanity for which he is proverbial. He has grown much stouter and very gray, since he was President.

STORMS.—Our exchanges from all directions bring accounts of the storm of Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. Much property has been destroyed and many lives lost.

The rains here have been very heavy, accompanied by wind, thunder and lightning. We fear great damage to the crops. We hear of but one accident—the loss of a horse on the Elizabeth mail route, by drowning in Brown's Creek, a few miles below Elizabeth. The driver saved the mail, but it was thoroughly soaked.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Standard of Wednesday publishes a list of the members elect, classifying them as we do except in the case of the Yancey Commoner. The Standard calls him a Democrat. We put him down as Whig. We suppose our classification is correct. The Asheville Advocate confirms our correspondent's statement that he is a Whig.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—Some political jester at the North in search of a political split in this season of such occurrences, some days ago got off the following, which was copied into the Observer of the 6th inst., and is yet going the rounds:—

"*A Bad Split.*—It is said that Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, differ in politics. Both are veteran Democrats, but Chang is now for Breckinridge, and Eng for Douglas."

A neighbor of the Twins, in Surry County, writes us to say that the Twins are not now and never have been Democrats. "They are both for Bell and Everett, the Constitution and the Laws." The Twins stepped in while our correspondent was writing, and he adds that "they say they never expect to be Democrats."

ERROR.—Absence and sickness very materially reduced our force on Monday last, and a great deal of work was necessarily done hurriedly to save the heavy morning mails. An awkward mistake occurred in changing the figures in the Governor's vote from majorities to full votes, by which Gov. Ellis was credited with Mr. Pool's vote in Ashe. The error was not noticed and corrected until a considerable number of papers were printed and mailed. When the official vote is in, the table will be republished for reference.

NEW COTTON.—Neill Alford Esq. of Marion District, S. C., has sent us an open boll from his plantation.

Kentucky Election.—Returns from eighty four counties have been received. Coombs has 29,841 majority over McClarty (Breckinridge) and 8,265 over all.

From the Nashville National Union.

JOHN BELL'S RECORD.

MR. BELL AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION—1840

ABOLITION PETITIONS.

The reader will note the difference between rejecting the *prayer* of a petition, and rejecting, or refusing to receive, the petition itself. When, in 1790, three years after the adoption of the Constitution, the Society of Friends, of Pennsylvania, forwarded a petition to Congress praying its interference with the African slave trade, the *petition* was *received*, although it contained an unconstitutional request—Congress being expressly prohibited by the Constitution, for twenty years to come, from meddling with the slave trade. No question as to the *reception* of this petition was made, although its reference or commitment to a committee, with a view to its being reported upon was vehemently opposed by some of the Southern members, on the ground that it asked Congress to do that which was unconstitutional. Mr. Madison advocated its *reference*:

"Gentlemen," he said, "might vote for the *commitment* [or reference] of the petition without any intention of *supporting* the *prayer* of it."

On a subsequent day, the debate still *continuing*, Mr. Madison said:

"The debate has taken a serious turn, and it will be owing to this alone, if an alarm is created; for, had the memorial been treated in the usual way it would have been considered as a matter of course, and a report might have been made so as to have given general satisfaction. * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The petition prayed in general terms, for the interference of Congress, so far as they were constitutionally authorized; but even if its prayer was in some degree unconstitutional, it might be committed, as was done in the case of Mr. Churchman's petition, one part of which was supposed to apply for an unconstitutional interference by the General Government."

From 1790 down to 1835, when the question of the *reception* of abolition petitions was first made in the House of Representatives, all petitions, couched in decorous and respectful terms, were *received* by Congress, whatever their subject matter might be. This fact was stated by the late Felix Grundy, in a speech made by him, in the Senate of the United States, on the 24 of March 1836, from which the following is an extract:

MR. GRUNDY ON ABOLITION PETITIONS.

"Therefore, if there were no constitutional doubts existing, [as to the right of Congress to refuse to receive the petitions,] he would, as a matter of expediency, vote to receive the petitions, to be followed up with a vote to reject their prayer. But he confessed that the Constitutional right to refuse to receive a petition was very far from being clear. The right of petition existed before the formation of the Constitution. It was well understood by the framers of that instrument; and although it only declares that Congress shall pass no laws to prevent citizens from peaceably assembling and petitioning for a redress of grievances, it never could have entered into their minds, that those to whom the petitions were to be addressed would refuse to receive them. Of what value is the right of petition if those to whom petitions are addressed *will not receive them, and act upon them?* The framers of the Consttiution remembered that the Parliament of Great Britain had passed laws prohibiting citizens from assembling, consulting, and petitioning for a redress of grievances. They recollected the acts, commonly called the riot acts, and therefore, they inserted the provision contained in the Constitution. But it never entered into their minds that petitions, when signed, would not be received by those to whom they were addressed. It was a matter of very little consequence to citizens that they are permitted to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances if, after they have done so, their petitions are not to be received or considered by those who have the power to act upon the subject matter of the petition. To his mindsthese arguments were too strong to be disregarded; and he was unwilling to give the Abolitionists the benefit of them. At present, they have no foundation on which to stand. They are giving way to the pressure of the public intelligence in the non-slaveholding States. But if we shall enable them to blend the right of petition with their abolition schemes, they may raise a storm which will shake the very foundation of this Government. From the year 1790 down to the present day, all petitions have been received by this body which were respectful and decorous, whatever the subject-matter of the petition might be; and at every session, the petition of the Society of Friends, clothed in similar language with the present one, has been received. Mr. G., would not depart now from the established usage. He considered the *reception of the* PETITION and the *rejection of the prayer* as the *strongest course against* abolition that could be adopted."

To the same conclusion with Mr. Grundy—namely: that the petitions ought to be *received* and *acted upon*, came Mr. Bell, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter written by him to the late Hon. Geo. R. Gilmer, of Georgia, in 1840, and published in a number of the newspapers of the day:

MR. BELL IN 1840—ABOLITION PETITIONS.

"When the abolition movement at the North had reached a point of excitement which began to be felt in Congress, I was actively engaged in the canvass between Judge White and Mr. Van Buren. The question was of such a nature as to render it almost impossible in an assembly composed of so many ardent and impulsive spirits as the Congress of the United States, that it should not become, in some shape or degree connected with the party conflicts of the day. Some of my most valued and cherished friends thought Mr. Van Buren fairly and justly assailable in the South, on the ground of his vote to instruct the Senators of New York against the admission of Missouri. The favor which his friends and supporters at that time showed to abolition petitions, by voting for their reception, and also for their reference under Pinckney's resolution, appeared to them to afford a proper ground of attack before the People. I remonstrated earnestly with my friends against the policy of such a course, and against any proceeding whatever which might tend to bring about a division of parties, to any extent, upon such a delicate, not to say dangerous issue. * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"At the period to which I refer, (1835,) the opposition to Mr. Van Buren in the South and Southwest with few exceptions, took the position that the right of petition did not exist in this case. This opinion was maintained upon the ground that Congress had no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and it was contended that a petition to do an unconstitutional act was not entitled to notice, and ought not to be received. The argument was carried still further. It was strenuously urged that the admission of the power to abolish slavery in the District would be fatal to the South.

"My opinion was, that whether the petitioners had strict right on their side or not, sound policy dictated the reception and reference of their petitions. I believed that any unusual course in regard to them would give undue importance to the movements of the abolitionists, furnish new ground for agitation, and rather increase the existing excitement than allay it."

Under these convictions, Mr. Bell only, of all the southern representatives in Congress, (save Mr. Bouldin, of Virginia,) voted against the second clause of the fifth of

THE ATHERTON RESOLUTIONS,

which provided, that all petitions "relating, in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery, as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, should, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed or referred."

The origin of those Atherton resolutions was as follows: On the night of the 8th of December, 1838—Martin Van Buren being President—there was a meeting in Washington of a few administration members of the House of Representatives from the South and a few from the North. The meeting was called at the instance of the Hon. R. B. Rhett, of South Carolina, who, since the days of nullification, has had the strongest proclivities towards disunion, and is now an open disunionist, to consider certain resolutions which he had prepared on the subject of slavery. The resolutions were considered and adopted, and as it was deemed expedient that they should be offered by a northern man, Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, was selected for that purpose. Accordingly, he presented them to the House three days afterwards, made a speech explanatory of his reasons for offering them, and concluded by calling the previous question, so as to cut off all debate and amendments. Gov. Wise was at that time a Whig representative from Virginia. He denounced the whole proceeding in the most indignant terms on the floor of the House; and, on a subsequent occasion, in a public address to a portion of his constituents, he stated that these resolutions were prepared *in secret*, so far as the Whig representatives from the South and North were concerned, and agreed upon by some few or more Van Buren men of the South, with others from the North, without permitting the Whig slave-holding members of the South to know any thing of the matter, until it was sprung upon the House, with a call for the previous question. He said these resolutions, thus prepared and brought forward, were "the first of a strict party proceeding," known to our national history.

This was the first organized effort at slavery agitation for strictly party purposes. The concoctors and authors of the proceeding were southern Democrats, who contrived to secure the cooperation of a portion of the northern Democrats of the House. Mr. Rhett, who prepared the resolutions is a confessed disunionist. Mr. Atherton, who was induced to offer them, voted in 1847 for the Wilmot Proviso. And Mr. Van Buren, of whose administration the parties to the movement were all supporters, became, in 1848, the Freesoil candidate for the Presidency, on the Buffalo platform—receiving the support of a majority of the Democracy of New York over Gen. Cass.

The same patriotic considerations which moved Mr. Bell to vote against the clause in the Atherton resolutions impelled him to vote against the famous

TWENTY-FIRST RULE,

of the House of Representatives, which was as follows:

"That no petition, memorial or resolution, or other paper, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States, in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever."

The rule was adopted, in a House where parties were nearly balanced, by 114 yeas to 108 nays—Messrs. Bell and Gentry, of Tennessee, and Anderson, Calhoun, and Underwood, of Kentucky, being the only southern representatives who voted in the negative.

At the next Congress, (the 27th,) the House being Whig, the rule was again adopted.

At the next Congress, (the 28th,) on the 3d of December, 1844, on motion of John Quincy Adams, the rule was *rescinded* by a vote of 108 yeas to 80 nays.

In the House by which the rule was rescinded by this very decided majority, the *Democrats* had a majority of *two-thirds!*

The grounds upon which the rule was rescinded by this overwhelming Democratic House had been very fully discussed by leading Democrats from the free States at the preceding session of the same Congress. Among these was a distinguished Democratic representative fom New York, the late Samuel Beardsley, who, in a speech delivered on the 5th of January, 1844, said:

"What has the refusal to receive these petitions done, but to create perpetual strife and denunciation? * * * The remedy of driving petitioners out of doors is a wrong course; it is affronting to them, and in my view a violation of the Constitution. It never will end agitation, either here or elsewhere. I, therefore, would beseech and entreat of the South to change the question. I pray them to consider and respect the right of petition."

The rescinding of the rule was strongly advocated by another distinguished Democrat, the Hon. J. A. Wright, of Indiana, now United States Minister at Berlin, who was at that time a member of the House of Representatives, and who used the following language:

"You now see since the adoption of this rule in 1840, these miserable fanatics and enthusiasts going through the country, getting up their *notices* and *placards*, large as life, and in all these announcements, they are for lectures to be given on *the right of petition—the right of petition.* Thus we have an issue made wholly different from that of abolition. And I now ask gentlemen to say whether they insist on this false issue? Will they press the question in his shape? I ask them to change it, and to meet the question in some other way—either, as Mr. Grundy says, by rejecting the prayer of the petition, *after the reception*, or by some direct vote putting the matter to rest. For one, I am determined to vote so as to give the question its true appearance. I have a sovereign contempt for these wild, deluded, enthusiastic abolitionists; yet I cannot vote for the rule. *I want to take this weapon out of their hands*, and let them stand forth on their own principles; and if they had not this rule, or question of the right of petition, (connected as it is with their movements) they would not be worth in a short time a passing notice. * * * * *

"I hope that gentlemen see this question as understood by the people: that it is not regarded as one of abolitionism but one of petition. And it becomes the duty of this House to change the issue. It is *now* regarded by the great mass of the people of the free States as a blow struck at what they consider as the right of every citizen in this country—the right *to be heard.*"

Upon *these* grounds, thus earnestly urged by the Democratic leaders of the free States, the famous Twenty-First Rule, after a four years' trial, was rescinded by a House of Representatives numbering two Democrats for every Whig! And it was in this way, by *actual results*, and the votes of an overwhelming Democratic House, that the course of Mr. Bell on the subject of abolition petitions was most signally vindicated!

SLAVERY AGITATION—STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF MR. BELL'S FORESIGHT.

The letter from Mr. Bell to Gov. Gilmer, above referred to, was written and published just twenty years ago, in it there occur the following passages:

"The deliberate and persevering obstinacy with which the supporters of the Administration (Martin Van Buren's) in the slave States persist in making abolition one of the issues between the two great parties which now divide the country, I consider *wicked and mischievous in the highest degree.* * * * What ought to be the measure of indignation and punishment which should be dealt out to *those hollow and false guardians of Southern interests, who will for the sake of a trifling party advantage* put everything to hazard by perpetual agitation? For there is, and always has been, quite as much to be apprehended on this subject from those who agitate the question *on political account, in the South*, as from the abolitionists themselves.

I have been a member of Congress, as you know, from the commencement of the agitation upon the subject. I have witnessed all that has taken place in Congress in relation to it. I saw, and I think I fully understood, the game that was playing by some gentlemen, but I was not inclined to take part in it, because I thought the stakes too high. It was a common impression that the first movements of the abolitionists at the North were not looked upon with any deep regret by a portion of our fellow citizens of the South. The fanatic spirit was rather provoked than deprecated. The North, without distinction, was freely charged with a feeling of settled hostility to Southern interests; and many injurious reflections were cast upon their motives, calculated to give strength to the cause of the fanatics, by uniting with them a more rational and calculating class of the Northern people. The motive to this policy in the South, to whatever extent it was adopted, was, beyond all doubt, to combine the South and Southwest more closely in their political movements and preferences. I then thought the experiment a dangerous one, regarding it in a potitical view only, for it struck me that, if the ambitious aspirants at the North should take it into their heads to play the same sort of game in retaliation, the South would be thrown into a settled minority, and forthwith deprived of political power."

To these views, entertained and published by Mr. Bell, twenty years ago, we ask the candid attention of the people of the slave-holding States, as eminently worthy of their grave consideration at the present juncture, and as pouring a flood of light upon Mr. Bell's whole course upon the slavery question. He saw the "game" which the Van Buren leaders of the Southern Democracy would play with slavery agitation—a game for party purposes—and foretold what would be the result, if persisted in. He regarded it as a most dangerous and reckless game for the South; for it struck him, "that if the ambitious aspirants at the North should take it into their heads to play the same sort of game in retaliation, the South would be thrown into a settled minority, and forthwith deprived of political power."

The Southern democratic aspirants would, however, persist in the game until Northern aspirants took it into their heads to play the same in retaliation, and the result has been that Fremont came near being elected to the Presidency in 1856, and that Lincoln *may* possibly be elected in 1860—in which event those "hollow and false guardians of Southern interests" who originated the game—who have been industriously playing it ever since, and who have put up their last stakes upon it *now*, have announced their intention to break up the Union, if they can!

The people of the South can thus fully understand why Mr. Bell has, through the whole of his long public life, uniformly opposed the making of unnecessary or immaterial issues between the South and the North on the subject of slavery. Does not the present unhappy and alarming state of the Union conclusively prove, that Mr. Bell in pursuing that course, has shown himself to be a most sagacious and patriotic statesman, and a *true* and *loyal* son of the South?

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed to their new Brick Store and Warehouses West of the Fayetteville Hotel on Hay Street, between the new store-house of Starr & Williams and the Bank of Clarendon, and midway opposite Charles T. Haigh & Sons' and the Bank of Fayetteville, where they respectfully invite their old customers and the trade generally to call and see them. They are now opening a large stock of

English Hardware and Cutlery,

of their own importation, together with a great variety of American Goods in the same line, composing one of the largest stocks of HARDWARE and CUTLERY ever offered in this market.

In addition to the above, the undersigned are prepared to offer to the Jobbing Trade on their usual terms:

120 Bags of Coffee.
20 Hhds. Sugar.
80 Bbls. do.
90 Tons of Iron.
700 Kegs of Nails.
100 Boxes Window Glass.
50 Boxes Family Soap.
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff.
100 Boxes Rose Hill do.
100 " Adamantine Candles.
25 Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.
100 Boxes Candy.
50 " Cotton Cards.
50 " Coffee Mills.
1000 Sides Sole Leather, Hemlock & Oak.
100 Doz. Painted Buckets.
100 " Axes.
60 Gross Matches.
20 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
800 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
30 Hhds. of Molasses.
200 Bags Shot.
1000 Lbs. Lead.

Harness and Skirting Leather, Hog Skins.
Saddles; Shoe Thread and Shoe Findings.
Rifle and Blasting Powder.
Tape and Common Safety Fuse.
Square and Octagon Cast Steel.
Blistered and German Steel.
Essences and Patent Medicines in variety.
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at Manufacturer's prices.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 16, 1860. 44tf

FRESH FRUIT
IN WINTER,
MAY BE HAD BY USING
Arthur's Self-Sealing Tin Cans,
The Yeoman's Fruit Bottle, or
The Screw Cap Fruit Jar.
For sale at "The Crockery Store."
By **W. N. TILLINGHAST.**
July 30. 89-1m

Any Gentleman
Desiring his Clothes made to measure,
IS invited to leave his orders with us any time PREVIOUS TO 15th AUGUST. Our facilities enable us to manufacture any kind, style or price of garment, and satisfaction guarantied.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
Clothiers, &c., 21 Hay st.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 21, 1860. 37-1m

1860.
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.
JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites attention of Physicians and others. Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.
April 20. 11-itf

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons,
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84itf

Errant, Wilson & Bro.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Wines, Liquors and Havana Cigars,
No. 12, Hay Street.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Retailers and Bar-keepers in general to their extensive stock

Of Wines, Brandies, Gins, Fancy Bottled Liquors, and Segars,

which for excellence of quality and cheapness of price, cannot be surpassed by any other House in the country.

Special attention is invited to their PURE GERMAN WINE VINEGAR, an article not known in the South, and when once tried no dealer nor private family will do without.

Also, Best RHINE WINES, for Table use; first quality SARDINES, at

ERRANT, WILSON & BRO.,
No. 12, Hay Street.
July 21. 87-1lm

FOR SALE..

A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO in complete order, of fine tone and finish, will be sold a great bargain. Apply to J. E. BOSWELL, at the Fayetteville Hotel.
Aug. 8. 42-2w

LIME.

50 CASKS LIME in prime order, just received and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
July 16, 1860. 85itf

More Lawyers.—The Supreme Court, now in session at Morganton, has licensed the following gentlemen to practice law in this State, viz:

County Court—Virgil S. Lusk, of Madison county; J. Cassius L. Gudger, Sidney V. Pickens, M. E. Lawrence, and James L. Gaines, of Buncombe; Wm. J. Alexander, of Wilkes; John A. Gilmer, Jr., of Guilford; Frederick Nash, of Orange; F. D. Stockton, of Iredell; J. J. Evans, of Henderson; Augustus M Flythe, of Hertford; and Stephen W. Isler, of Wayne.

Superior Court—James H. Johnson, of Haywood; L. S. Saunders, of Cherokee; and James T. Scales, of Rockingham.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

A Valuable Invention.—Mr. Gabriel Utley, of Chapel Hill, in this State, has obtained letters patent for a machine for trimming books and paper which cannot fail to work an important change in the way of labor-saving in this department of industry. The nature of this invention consists of three reciprocating knives and a slotted lever, in combination with a follower, for the purpose of trimming paper. This machine will trim three sides or the whole book at once. It can also be so adjusted as to trim paper to any size. This invention is very simple in its construction, and is something new, no other machine existing for trimming more than one side at a time.

We learn that Mr. Utley has already been offered a handsome sum for this invention. We trust that his ingenuity and industry may be well rewarded.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Crops, Politics, &c.—The Editor of the Greensboro' Times writes to his paper from Goldsbor':

I have never found the North Carolina Rail Road in such excellent condition in all my travels upon it. There appears to be everywhere and with everybody a deep and anxious solicitude as to the result of the Presidential election. As a sign of the times, I have heard many Democrats declare their intention to vote for Bell as "the only safe and conservative national man in the field." I quote their language and am not responsible for it. I also heard a Democrat declare in most positive terms that there *should* be a Douglas ticket, and that he would vote it, if it blotted the Democratic party from existence the next moment. I cite these instances not as "capital" for or against either of the candidates, but to show the intensity of feeling. We have had quite a refreshing season for the farmers in this section and it was very much needed. Cotton and corn had suffered greatly.

Iredell Crops.—This section of the State has been blessed with rain in abundance during the past two weeks, benefiting the growing crops immensely.—*Iredell Express.*

Rainy Weather.—The wet season in August set in on Friday the 10th and continued for five days. It has greatly improved the corn crop of this section—which promises a large yield. This is fortunate, for our farmers did not have as good wheat as usual this year; but with plenty of corn, oats, and potatoes we will not suffer.

Greensboro' Times.

Beaufort Harbor.—We are informed that arrangements are nearly completed for running a regular line of steamers from Morehead City to New York, to commence about the 1st of September next.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Vote for Governor.—We have the official returns of the late election for Governor from all the counties except four or five. We hope to have them all by our next issue. The majority for Gov. Ellis is about 6000.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Douglas Convention.—We learn that quite a number of gentlemen from Craven will attend the Democratic State Convention to assemble in Raleigh on the 30th of the present month. We are not apprized as to whether there is to be a County Meeting to appoint delegates to Raleigh or not; it seems to us however, that would be the better way.—*Newbern Progress.*

An Army of Fibbers.—Hardly a day passes but we hear of some census taker's attempt to impose upon the uninformed, as they go round taking the census. One of these Deputy Marshals, as we have just been informed, came across a poor mountain farmer, who, not being able to own a horse, had to plough his crop with a yoke of small steers, and told the poor man that if he voted for "Ad valorem," he would have to pay two dollars tax each year on his steers!

Greensboro' Patriot.

South Carolina Medical College.—This institution has deservedly a high reputation, inferior to none in the South, if any in the Union. The faculty is composed of able Professors, and we most cheertully commend it to the patronage of Southern students, as they will have the opportunity of attending lectures delivered by able Professors of long experience upon all diseases peculiar to their own section of the Union.

Wilmington Herald.

War on the Bears.—Mr. E. Cuthbert and Mr. Mallett accompanied by other gentlemen went on a deer drive at the plantation of Mr. Mallett some miles down the Railroad on Saturday last, but they were unlucky as to deer, not being able to start one. They made sad havoc however among the bears, as we learn from one of the party that they *bagged* two bears during the day.

Newbern Progress.

We learn from the Journal of Education, that the next annual meeting of the N. C. State Educational Association, will be held about the middle of October—the place and exact time to be determined and announced in the next number of the Journal.

An Old Man, and a large Family of Democrats.—A correspondent informs us that there is a gentleman residing on Waccamaw river, in Columbus county, who is eighty-one years old; has been married three times. He had by his first wife eleven children; by his second eleven, and by his third, three: making twenty-five in all. He has now living eighty-three grand children, and forty-three great grand children. He was Colonel in command of the county militia for four years; served twenty-five years as Justice of the Peace, and was a member of the Legislature from Columbus county in 1815. He was always, and is now, a good Democrat; and so are all his children, grand children and great-grand children.

Wil. Journal.

A Good Sign.—The New York Tribune has turned the whole strength of its artillery upon Bell and Everett, and is pouring in broadside after broadside of its "ineffectual fires." For Breckinridge and Lane it has only kind and encouraging words. We regard this as an unmistakable sign of the growing strength of our ticket in the North.—*Rich. Whig.*

At the Breckinridge ratification meeting at Washington, 1200 clerks, attached to the departments, marched in the procession. A wag carried among them a transparency—a three-sided thing—with the letter "B" on each side. On being asked the meaning, he replied: "Breck, Bread and Butter."

Census of Nashville, Tenn.—The present population of Nashville, Tennessee, will probably reach 25,000, which is more than double that of the last census.

A Sad Prospect in Syria! What is to be the End?—The news from Syria becomes worse and worse. The Christian quarter of Damascus is totally destroyed! Not one house has been left! Twenty-five thousand human beings have been driven into the streets, at the point of the sword, from their flaming abodes. A strong Turkish force stood looking on, and even received, on their bayonets, the poor miserable wretches who fled to them, imploring protection! From two to four thousand people have been *butchered!* At the last dates, the murderous work was still going on, though it had already lasted four days—from the 9th to 13th of July. Ten thousand people had found protection for the time being in the Castle, and in the Palace of Abd-el-Kader, the exemir of Algeria, who, to his everlasting honor it should be told, has done all he could to prevent, and, where he could not prevent, to alleviate, this dreadful catastrophe. And worse, if worse can be, the safety of Beirut is despaired of. The foreigners and all the native Christians who could get away, were leaving the place at the date of the last letters from that city.

Crops in Arkansas.—Arkansas exchanges bring the most melancholy and distressing accounts of the corn crops in that State. The Little Rock Gazette, in speaking of the corn crop, which three or four weeks ago, was the most promising that had been seen for many years, says "it is now cut short without the least hope of making enough to feed the people." "Nothing but starvation stares in the face many poor farmers, of whom many will not raise corn enough to feed their families till Christmas. Most farmers are cutting their corn down, and many a field will not produce one ear of corn. The prospects in this region are shocking enough."

Indications of Starvation in Alabama.—The Selma (Ala.) Sentinel, says it has received letters from different sections of the State, suggesting the necessity of the Governor calling together the Legislature of the State to devise some plan by which the people can secure something to live on. One of these letters from Bibb county, represents that not enough corn will be made to bread the people, and unless something is done, many will be bound to starve.

Fall Elections.—State Elections are to be held before the Presidential election in November, as follows:

Vermont, Sept. 4.	South Carolina, Oct. 8.
California, Sept. 5.	Pennsylvania, Oct 9.
Maine, Sept. 10.	Ohio, Oct. 9.
Georgia, Oct. 1.	Indiana, Oct. 9.
Mississippi, Oct. 1.	Minnesota, Oct. 9.
Florida, Oct. 1.	Iowa, Oct. 9.

Presidential Election in all the States on Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The Texas Election.—Returns from five counties in the State, give George M. Flournoy, (Breckinridge Democrat) for Attorney General, 471 majority over Geo. W. Smith, (Houston Democrat.)

Fowler's Sureties.—Last week Geo. Law and Gustavus A. Conover obtained an injunction from Judge Betts, of the New York District Court, restraining the Government from levying upon their property to satisfy the $75,000 sureties which they entered into for Isaac V. Fowler. They have, however given $200,000 bonds to abide the result of the trial of the allegation that the Government was aware that Fowler was a defaulter before they became his bondsmen. If this should be proved, what a comment it will be upon the shameful corruption at Washington.

Petersburg Express.

Gone over to the Bell-Everett Party.—The Southern Herald, published at Fulton, Mississippi, and hitherto neutral in politics, has announced that during the present canvass it will support the claims of Bell and Everett.

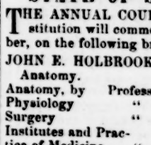
The Daily News, of Jackson, Mississippi, has renounced its neutrality during the present canvass, and will support Bell and Everett.

Breckinridge will not Withdraw.—A letter from Mr. Breckinridge to the National Executive Committee, denies his reported intention of withdrawing from the canvass. The same Committee are now about sending out an Address to the people of the Union, partly in reply to the Address of the Douglas Committee.

Snowstorm on the Mississippi.—The St. Louis Democrat learns that the steamer Lucas, from Memphis, encountered a fifteen-minute snowstorm on Sunday morning, the 12th ult.

Delaware.—The Wilmington Commonwealth says: "Everybody everywhere has gone over to Bell and Everett. We hear nothing but Bell and Everett wherever we go."

What a Licking!—John C. Breckinridge is beaten in his own precinct, his own city, his own county, his own district, and his own State!



The Magistrates of
Cumberland County are required to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday of September Term of the County Court (the 5th day of the month,) for the purpose of taking the Bonds of the Officers of the Court, and the transaction of County business generally.

D. G. MacRAE, Chm'n.
Aug. 15, 1860. 44-tc

MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the first day of November, on the following branches:

JOHN E. HOLBROOK, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy.		
Anatomy, by	Professor	FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.
Physiology	"	JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Surgery	"	J. J. CHISOLM, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine	"	E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Materia Medica	"	HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics	"	T. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry	"	C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy	"	SAMUEL LOGAN, M. D.

CLINICAL LECTURES at the Roper and Marine Hospitals twice a week by the Physicians of the Institutions.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened in October, and dissection conducted daily by the Demonstrator.

HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Dean.
Aug. 11 44-1aw4w

Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 9, 1860. 83-1lY

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Parana, from Liverpool on the 7th has arrived. The advices are two days later than those by the Persia. It is stated that the representatives of the European Powers, in conference at Paris, have agreed upon the conditions of intervention in Syria. The intervention will only last as long as the Porte shall deem advisable. It is understood that 12,000 men will be dispatched to Syria. The millitary convention between Gen. Garibaldi and the Commander-in-Chief of the Neapolitan troops provides for the evacuation of Sicily from motives of humanity. Late dispatches state that Garibaldi had already invaded the Peninsular Territory of the Neapolitan King—a body of his men having landed in Calabria. Two bodies of reinforcements for the revolutionists had left Genoa for Sicily—one numbering one thousand and the other five thousand. A telegram from Genoa states that two regiments of Neapolitan troops had mutinied, with the cry of "Viva Garibaldi!" British Parliamentary proceedings have been of an interesting character. An attempt to defeat Lord Palmerston's motions on the defence question was put down by a vote of 268 to 39. The affairs of Syria formed the subject of discussion in both Houses. In the Upper House, Lord Brougham had declared that immediate steps be taken to compel Spain to carry out her engagements for the suppression of the Slave-trade.

Commercial.—Cotton firm. Sales on the 7th 10,000 bales.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.—We extract from a letter from Tishomingo County, dated August 1, 1860:—

"Mississippi has always been strongly Democratic, but before November shall have rolled around, there will be a great change in the counties of this State. The people are becoming aroused.

"The Union Party here, is growing stronger every day. The Douglas and Breckinridge men are fighting hard for their respective candidates. From the present signs of the times Bell stands a very good chance indeed for Mississippi."

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1860.

John H. Montgomery, Adm'r of Green Smith, dec'd, vs. Richmond Smith, John Smith, Cedney Smith, Nancy Johnson and Nelson Smith.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants Jno. Smith, C. Smith, Nancy Johnson and Nelson Smith are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, the publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or said petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jno McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1860.
45*6wpd] JNO. McLENNAN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1860.

Calvin J. Cochran vs. James W. McRae.
Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant James W. McRae is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in October next, and replevy and plead or final Judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Jno. McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1860.
45*6wpd JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.

Southern Piano Manufactory.
RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LESTER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Pole, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Smith, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Poe, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address
J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers.
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.
June 6. 24-tf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform, ON WHEELS, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs.
"Union" Platform and Dish, to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds.

The above are the best Scales made in the United States. Every Scale sold is WARRANTED TO BE CORRECT. For sale at New York prices (adding expenses) by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."
June 6, 1860. 24-tf

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER CUTTERS.

6500 ACRES OF PINE LAND FOR SALE, lying in one body on the Ohoopie River, in Tattnall County, Ga., price moderate, terms easy. Title perfect and undisputed. For further particulars, address A. P. McRAE or M. M. MATTOX, Reidsville, Tattnall Co. Ga.
Reidsville, June 8. 25 1am 6m*

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

AVON E. HALL.
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81lypd

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AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
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☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1860.

THE VALUE OF DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS.—The people of the South ought by this time to have learned through bitter experience something of the value of Democratic Platforms. To go no further back in the history of those instruments, it is but four years since our people were carried away with admiration of the resolutions adopted at Cincinnati. And it is but a few weeks since the authors of those resolutions, re-assembled at Charleston and Baltimore, denounced them bitterly as a cheat and a delusion, a deliberate and unqualified swindle. They were late in making the discovery, but, that made, their zeal in denunciation of the fraud far surpassed that of those who had pointed it out from the first. And they boldly proclaimed, as many times they had done before, that neither they nor the Southern people whom they represented would again be put off with double-meaning resolutions or vague promises. This time, all should be plain and clear. Well, what was the result? They seceded from their party and adopted the following resolution, upon which they claim for their leader the undivided suffrages of the Southern people:—

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, *when necessary*, the rights of persons and property in the Territories and wherever else its constitutional authority extends."

That looks well; plain, clear and straightforward. In theory the Breckinridge men are as sound as Mr. Bell in practice, he having voted when a Senator ten years ago for a practical application of that doctrine. But is the resolution as adopted worth any thing? does it mean any thing? It can in no way be worth any thing to the South, for those who adopted it are in a minority of the Democratic party; and the Democratic party when united is in a minority of the voters. Admitting the inclination of its framers to carry out its doctrine in good faith, *they* are utterly without power to do so. That point is beyond controversy.

But was it ever intended to put the doctrine of this resolution into practice? Is protection ever to be considered "necessary?" A practical illustration as to this point was given to the country while the two wings of the Democracy were squabbling over the doctrine at Charleston and Baltimore.

The Senate is thoroughly Democratic. Not only so, but thoroughly anti-Douglas, but two of the Democrats there (and one of them himself) agreeing to his opinions on slavery in the Territories. To put down these opinions, which ought to be put down again as they were by the Whigs in 1848, Mr. Davis of Mississippi introduced at the late session resolutions embodying the views of the Democratic party as adopted in caucus. One of these was the original of the Breckinridge platform, (quoted above) and is as follows:—

"Resolved, That if experience should at any time prove that the Judicial and Executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency."

The laws once existing in Kansas for the protection of slave property had been repealed, and slave property there was in need of protection from Squatter Sovereign theory put into practice. Mr. Brown, Mr. Davis's Democratic colleague, wished to correct this proceeding of the Squatters, *and to fix the value of this platform*. He offered this amendment:—

"Resolved, That experience having already shown that the Constitution and the common law, unaided by statutory provision, do not afford adequate and sufficient protection to slave property, some of the Territories having failed, others having refused, to pass such enactments, it has become the duty of Congress to interpose and pass such laws as will afford to slave property in the Territories that protection which is given to other kinds of property."

It was rejected! In the Democratic Senate which made this Breckinridge platform, a proposition to put it to a practical purpose received just *three votes!* But Mr. Brown was not satisfied with a resolution proposing to do what the Senate declared a duty to be done "when necessary." He introduced a bill to do it. What became of the bill, and what the platform is worth, Mr. Brown tells for himself in a speech on May 24, 1860, *after* the Charleston Convention and but a short time before that at Baltimore. We copy from the Intelligencer, which copies from the official record:—

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, gentlemen tell me that they are opposed to my slave code, as they choose to denominate it; they are opposed to the proposition which I have introduced, and which I have so often and so earnestly, but with very feeble ability, advocated, to give direct protection to slave property in the Territories by Congressional action. Oh no, they will not vote for that. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. TOOMBS) thinks there is some other remedy. Why has he not brought it forward? He is ready enough to say he will not vote for my proposition; he is ready enough to join in clamors against the policy which I have proposed to carry out; *but he moves nothing practical.* Does any body believe that you are to have protection to slave property under these resolutions that you are passing here? What protection will they afford to any body? Who is to be punished under them? They do not wear even the outside semblance of law. What I want is a law which shall point the man who pilfers my slave property to prison-houses and strong bars and bolts, and tell him, "There, sir, will be your resting place if you steal your neighbor's property." If that be not sufficient, then I would point him to the gallows, and say, "Sir, that will be your end if you keep not your hands off your neighbor's property." But these gentlemen seem to think that the negro thieves in the Territories who spirit away slave property by the underground railroad may be driven away gently as you would drive a flock of gentle doves; that you have nothing to do but to pass five resolutions, and they will scatter. Sir, they will laugh your resolutions to scorn, and go on just as they are now. If there be any genuine purpose to afford protection to slave property in the Territories, *do it now.* All else than this is mere moonshine. If there be such a purpose, then I would ask the honorable Senator at the head of the Committee on Territories, *why it is that a bill of mine, introduced ninety days ago, has been permitted to lie from that day to this unacted on.* Why was not the proposition of the Senator from Georgia incorporated into it instead of mine? Why not some policy of the Senator from Missouri himself? Why has not something been done?

Mr. GREEN. How long has it been before us?

Mr. BROWN. It has been before you for ninety days.

Mr. GREEN. I think not.

Mr. BROWN. So you say; but here are stubborn facts. The bill was referred to the committee on the 23d of February. This is the 24th of May. I think there is an interval of three months.

Mr. GREEN. It was not sent to us right away.

Mr. BROWN. It was sent to the Clerk's desk at once, and I suppose the Secretary sent it to the committee.

Mr. GREEN. The committee is not always in session. I will say, however, *that it has been considered twice.*

Mr. BROWN. Here, sir, we are closing the sixth month of the session, and nothing is done; *and there is no purpose to do any thing.* This day's proceedings show why it was not done—*the gentlemen do not think it necessary to act.* It would have been better to say so at the beginning; simply pass a short resolution, saying to the country, "whatever may be your opinions, we do not think this slavery question should receive action." That would have saved a vast amount of labor and trouble and toil every where. I never could have agreed that it was not necessary; but still, if the Senate, at an early day in December, had passed such a resolution, I, of course, would have desisted from all my efforts, simply protesting that I thought, notwithstanding the resolution, the necessity still existed. Up to to-day I supposed it was a general opinion that most Senators believed that some action was necessary, perhaps not the action contemplated in my bill, perhaps not that indicated by the Senator from Georgia, or that indicated yesterday by the Senator from Texas, but something. Now, we are given to understand that nothing is to be done; that really there is no purpose to do any thing, except pass these resolutions.

Commenting on this and the facts above cited, the Intelligencer continues:—

"The Committee on Territories, organized by the Democratic majority of the Senate, under the chairmanship of Mr. Green, with a special reference to "soundness" on the subject of slavery in the Territories, considered Mr. Brown's bill twice in the space of three months, and then considered it only to let the subject drop as a practical measure.

"It thus appears that a Democratic Senate, which proclaimed *theoretically* the duty of granting "protection" to slave property in the Territories, deliberately refused at the same time, either by bill or resolution, to give any force or effect to the principle in a case as strong as can possibly arise "at any time." For, even among those who voted against the *resolution* of Mr. Brown, we find the names of Senators who admitted the historical truth of the facts on which it was based.

"What with Democratic objections to Mr. Brown's "resolution," on the one hand, and to Mr. Brown's "bill," on the other, the same majority of the Senate of the United States which enunciated the theory of protection to slave property in the Territories, deliberately refused, in a given case like that of Kansas, (as strong as can ever hereafter arise,) to discharge the duty which they declare to be imperative on the Federal Government *in all its departments.*

"In the light of these facts we leave our readers to judge of the practical value that should be attached to the resolution by which the Breckinridge Democracy have committed themselves to protection *"when necessary."* It will be seen that after all, "the great constitutional principle," as it is called, dwindles down to a mere question of fact in regard to the time when the intervention of the Federal Government shall be invoked, accompanied with the useful hint that such a time will not occur when a Territory (like that of Washington) refuses to pass any laws for the protection of slave property, or when a Territory (like that of Kansas) formally repeals and abolishes the laws by which slavery was once authorized and upheld. The only reward for the labor spent in establishing such a vague and uncertain principle must be sou ht in the disappointment and chagrin of its votaries."

MR. BELL AND THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.—Mr. Bell has been bitterly assailed for voting against the Admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Bell's vote was a proper vote, and the rejection of Kansas with that Constitution was eminently proper. As Senator Hammond of S. C. said, that Constitution should have been indignantly kicked out of Congress as an imposition and a fraud. We believe all men of all parties now agree with Gov. Hammond. And Mr. Bell is assailed not because his vote was *wrong*, but because it was against the *interest* of the South. Was it? What would the South have gained by the admission of Kansas under that Constitution? A State with a nominally Slave constitution; but a State filled with the worst of Black Republicans, who had already elected a Black Republican Representative in Congress, ready to take his seat so soon as Kansas was admitted; and a Black Republican Legislature, waiting only for admission to send two Black Republicans to the Senate, and to call a Convention (as the Bill authorized) at once to alter the Lecompton Constitution. The people of the South can judge whether *they* were interested in adding another abolition State to the Union, another Black Republican to the House of Representatives, two more Black Republicans to the United States Senate, and three more electoral votes to the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency.

MARYLAND.—Some of our enthusiastic Breckinridge men have gone so far in their boasting as to claim Maryland for Breckinridge and Lane. *That* matter is now settled beyond all dispute. There are two Democratic electoral tickets in the field, one for Breckinridge and the other for Douglas, nominated by Conventions which repudiated any kind of fusion. Bell and Everett of course have the State without a struggle.

A DECISIVE RESULT.—There are 110 counties in Kentucky.. The election returns have been received from 96 of them. Gen. Coombs beats the Breckinridge nominee 26,497 votes; and the Breckinridge and Douglas candidates put together 15,815 votes. That is good for Kentucky.

ROBESON POLITICS.—See the call for a Democratic meeting in Robeson. Under the existing circumstances, it is only proper for us to state that the call came to us by mail, with a request to publish, from a gentleman well known throughout all this section as a Democrat of standing and influence.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—A gentleman sending us the returns of the election in Columbus informed us, as stated in the Observer of the 6th inst., that "the election at Gum Swamp precinct is said to have been illegal. If contested successfully, the defeated candidates for Commons and Sheriff will be elected."

Another gentleman writing us on the subject, under date of August 13, says that the election at that precinct "was fairly and honestly conducted, every defeated candidate being present and voting at that place."

CABARRUS.—A friend writes:—

"We are all ready to a man to support Mr. Pool in 1862, and a good number of Locos who were for Ellis this time."

RAIN.—We learn that the weather-gauge at the U. S. Arsenal indicated that seven inches of rain had fallen at this place from the 1st to the 14th inst.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—4,462,173 bales, against 3,698,735 last year. Increase, 763,438 bales.

The receipts of *new* Cotton at Mobile are thus far 120 bales, against 2 last year. At New Orleans, 3000 bales, against 478.

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds are selling in New York at 96. Virginia 91½.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15, 1860.

I have only to-night received the Observer of Thursday last,—nearly a week, instead of three days, to reach here. Old as it is, it brings more full returns of our election than had been received here, justifying a renewed expression of the Observer's thankfulness for the thoughtful attention of its friends in supplying it with early returns of the election. Though I had hoped Gov. Ellis would be beaten, I still consider it something to rejoice over that his majority is cut down to less than one-third of what it was two years ago, and the Democratic majority in the Legislature reduced about two-thirds.

Along with the Observer I received the Presbyterian of this day week, and have read with attention the article of our respected neighbors on the evils of our present elective system. Those evils are depicted truthfully, and deprecated none too earnestly; and in all the Presbyterian's anxious desire to remedy them, I heartily sympathize. It seems to me that no thoughtful man can visit the polls on an election day in one of our large towns without feeling saddened and disgusted by the spectacle of scores of men led to the polls without one idea of whom or what they are voting for, and in some instances too drunk to be conscious even of the fact of having voted at all. Yet the vote of every such beastly drunk being neutralizes the vote of some good citizen who has a stake in the community and intelligence enough to exercise his privilege understandingly.

But I do not think that some of the Presbyterian's proposed remedies are practical, or practicable. The tendency is to more frequent elections, instead of less frequent, and to multiplication of offices and candidates, instead of reduction of either. And this tendency cannot be counteracted. Indeed, a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles—a frequent appeal of the people's representatives to the people themselves—and an interdiction of the combination of offices in a single individual, are republican principles, not to say democratic principles which cannot be wisely or effectually disturbed. If there are 250 or 500 distinct public employments in the State, there must of necessity be 250 or 500 persons to fill them, and there is almost an equal necessity (so office seekers think,) for at least double the number of candidates. I have long ago given up any hope of remedying effectually the amazing hankering after office with which the country is afflicted; yet, if any thing that I have ever written has saved a single individual from this prevailing disease, and induced him to be content to live upon his own honest efforts, instead of upon the public, I shall have deserved *his* thanks, at least. No, there must be frequent elections, and there must be many officers, and there *will* be many candidates. But I agree with the Presbyterian that there ought to be stringent laws against candidates treating; and I go farther to say, against *any one's* treating, and even against permitting a man to vote when drunk. Laws of this kind, honestly executed, would go far to remedy the evils of which the Presbyterian so justly complains, to keep the public morals from the shocking damage sustained in every contested election, and vastly to benefit even the candidates themselves.

To-day I have heard more about politics than usual here, perhaps because a very rainy day keeps people within doors, and throws them more upon their own resources for occupation. The result of what I have heard is, that my hopes of a union of the conservative elements against the sectional candidate, Lincoln, are strengthened. In New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island, especially, am I informed the prospect of such a union is good. As to Mr. Breckinridge, it is generally considered that his own State has laid him on the shelf. If he cannot carry that, but is beaten 25,000 votes at home, where his party has heretofore been in the ascendant, what possible chance can he have? A distinguished gentleman informs me that he had letters from Kentucky, previous to the late election, expressing entire confidence of electing Gen. Coombs by 5,000, but that Bell and Everett were far stronger, and would carry the State by 25,000. Even Coombs, however, is elected by 25,000 plurality. This is a strong sign that there is truth in the idea frequently expressed, that Bell and Everett are the second choice of all the other parties than their own. I heard from a well informed North Carolina friend whom I fell in with on my way here, that such is the case to a large extent among the Douglas party in our State. That party will form an Electoral Ticket at the Convention called by Mr. Dick on the 30th inst., and whether the friends of Douglas vote for it or for their second choice, Bell and Everett, the State will be sure for the latter.

A year or two ago the North Carolina press commented a good deal on the appearance of a government advertisement for ship's masts in a Democratic paper in Asheville. As nobody supposed that the government intended to wagon the huge pine trees of which these masts are made, from Asheville to the sea, there was no other conclusion than that the object was to help keep up a Democratic paper in Mr. Clingman's district. In other words, Mr. Clingman and his fellow Democrats not finding it convenient to keep the paper alive by means of their own funds, procured a little help from the public treasury. Even that, however, was not enough. The paper died off.

I see that Secretary Floyd, of the War Department, (a Department more than all the others notorious for corruption,) has been practicing the same system by means of contracts for cannon balls. See the following letter from Washington:—

"I have nothing to relate partaking of the magnificent proportions of the immortal "Fort Snelling Swindle," the Willet's Point bargain and sale, the New-Bedford fort purchase, or the mule auction and flour contract in Utah. These have a pre-eminence in infamy to which history furnishes no parallel in the exploits of a single individual. They were achievements in official legerdemain the like of which, for the honor of the country, no Cabinet officer has ever before attempted, and before which future competitors must recoil with despair—achievements which stamp one department of the Government as a festering mass of official putrefaction.

"Two or three years ago the Secretary of War set apart fifty or sixty thousand dollars for the purchase of projectiles. These may have been wanted, or not; on that point I am not qualified to give an opinion; but how was the money distributed? Cannon shot are heavy articles, and of course, their transportation is no small item of expenditure. An ordinary regard to the public interests would obviously suggest that such supplies be procured as near the seaboard—where our forts are located—as practicable; and that the money appropriated for the purpose should be equitably divided among the foundries in the different States, in the vicinity of the forts. What was the plan adopted by the present enlightened head of the War Department? Unless I am misinformed $20,000 were given to a favorite in Kentucky, where, the papers tell us, the Secretary has an interest in coal and iron mines—and the remaining thirty or forty thousand dollars were distributed among certain pet establishments in Virginia—all of which were as far from tide-water where the fortifications are, as it was possible to go—in Virginia. One of these foundries, it is stated, is west of the Blue Ridge, and the economical spectacle was presented to the astonished natives of that region, of purchasing cannon balls for the General Government, which had to be hauled several miles in wagons to reach canal navigation, then re-shipped and transported to James River, and then transferred again to their final destination—some of them, I learn, from Fort Monroe to New York, and thence to San Francisco. Why not make the shot at once of California gold? There would be a great saving of time and labor and very little addition to the expense! but, then the parties to the transaction might not be favorites of the Secretary, or scions of the first families in Virginia.

"The Kentucky contractor imitated the example of his superior. He, too, traveled towards the tops of the Alleghanies, and had his shot made in Cincinnati. But as such articles were not wanted in that quarter, the Secretary was for a while as much puzzled "what to do with them" as Sir Bulwer Lytton in the disposition of the characters of his last novel, or as the man who drew the elephant in the lottery. His genius for economy, however, was equal to the emergency, and relieved him from his embarrassment. Instead of sending them by a single vessel to ports below New Orleans, where they may one day be wanted, he orders the lot, as I am informed, to be shipped to St. Louis arsenal where they can never be of use until at some remotely future age of the world, our degenerate posterity may need them to repel the incursions of another race of Goths and Vandals, or Huns, or Turks. By this happy thought, of looking into the distant future, the Head of the War Department may have averted from that city a fate like that which befel Rome, Constantinople, and other cities of Southern Europe in the middle ages, and has at the same time had an eye to present utility, in the promotion of the internal commerce of the country; for it enables him to expend a large sum of money, in sending them 500 miles down the Ohio, then 150 miles up the Mississippi, and then hauling them several miles in drays, before he can get them to the arsenal.

"Is it any wonder, after this, that the expenses of the Quartermaster's Department have been doubling and trebling within a few years and that they now form the largest fraction in the entire expense of the army? If it was necessary for the personal exigencies of the Secretary, that almost the entire appropriation for shot should be expended in Virginia, Richmond was undeniably the most eligible point for their fabrication, not only on account of the large iron establishments there, but on the ground of proximity to the forts on the coast, and of consequent economy in transportation. Yet Richmond was entirely left out of the programme, except in the case of one person, who, as a secret token of courtly favor, got ten or fifteen thousand dollars of the money; a man who is not a worker in iron, but a dealer in lumber. I suppose it was not a matter of any "consequence" to the Mr. Toots of the Department, whether the shot were made of oak, pine, or iron, and that in his opinion a saw-mill was just as appropriate a place to procure them as a foundry."

TEXAS.—A friend writes us from Orange, Texas, on the 5th inst:—

"Eastern Texas has suffered much from the want of rain. The corn crops in a great many counties adjoining this and above are entirely destroyed. No rain from February until the present time. We have had several very heavy rains for the last two days, but I am fearful that it is too late for the Cotton and Sugar crops; they have suffered very much, and if half crops of either are made we will do well. Health generally very good."

ARKANSAS ELECTIONS.—The latest returns indicate the defeat of the regular Democratic nominee for Governor in Arkansas! At first his election was reported by 10,000 majority. One of the two Congressional districts sends conflicting reports; one account elects the Democrat, another the Union man.

DIED,

In this place, on Friday morning last, 17th inst., Mrs. HANNAH MURCHISON. She was born the 29th Feb'y 1788.

On the 7th inst., in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in the 10th year of his age, CHARLES T., 5th son of Jas. and Leasa Meacham, after five days illness.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of Thomas Bond, Esq., in Bertie county, Dr. WILLIAM S. BRYAN, in the 27th year of his age.

At Bull's Ferry, N. J., on Saturday, July 28, A. L. GOMEZ, aged 72 years. He was formerly a Merchant of Wilmington, N. C.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday last, ROBERT WINFIELD, infant son of W. H. and Mary C. Jones, aged 14 months and 21 days.

At his residence, in Sampson county, on the 4th inst., Mr. MARLIN JERNIGAN, in the 67th year of his age, leaving a wife and six children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Mr. Jernigan was a man highly respected and beloved by all his neighbors, and was a friend to the poor. He never made any profession of religion, but during the short time of his illness he appeared in continual prayer to Almighty God. He sent for a minister to pray for him, and died peaceably and without a struggle. D. McD.

On Friday, 13th July, at Marshfield, Mo., Mrs. ELIZABETH HALE, wife of A. J. Hale, aged 30 years.

Until a few months ago Mrs. Hale had been a resident of Asheborough, N. C. Having left her many friends there, she had gone to seek a home in Missouri, but had just reached it when she was taken sick and died after a painful illness of ten days.

As her life had been one of christian virtue, so was her's a glorious death; happy in the confidence of her acceptance in Christ, she died without fear and with no regret but at being separated from her husband and children.

At the tender age of fourteen years she gave her heart to God and devoted her life to his service, and was ever afterwards a consistent member of the M. E. Church. She never forgot the vows then taken;—as a mother, a wife and a friend, she discharged her duties in prayer for Divine aid and in hope of Divine acceptance.

"Death is another life:" to her a life of bliss in Heaven, the eternal reward for her Godly walk on earth. Her friends mourn her loss here: the Angels rejoice with her in Heaven.—Com.

Christian Advocate & Greensboro' Patriot please copy.

Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

Direct Importation.

WE BEG to announce to the buyers of this State, that we shall have about the first of September, a cargo of 2,000 BAGS COFFEE, direct from Rio Janeiro, which we shall sell at public Auction, ten days after arrival of vessel, of which due notice will be given.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, Aug. 7. 45-4t

HUNT'S HOTEL,

High Point, N. C.

THIS new and commodious house is now open for the reception of Travelers and Boarders, where every attention will be given for the comfort of guests.

N. HUNT, Jr.

Aug. 14, 1860 45-6w

POLITICAL NEWS.—The mails bring us this morning quite a collection of political news, last week having been prolific of Conventions. The news looks well for Bell and Everett. We note:

NEW YORK.—The National Democratic and Constitutional Union men have formed a joint electoral ticket. Four years ago, united, they would have beaten Fremont 44,000 votes. What they will do now, we let the Express tell. It says:—

"The result of the Convention at Syracuse, yesterday, cannot but be in the highest degree gratifying to the friends of the Union, the opponents of Sectionalism, and all who desire to stamp, deep and broad, the brand of popular reprobation upon the pestilent doctrines of the Higher Law, and an irrepressible conflict between the Free and Slave States of this Confederacy. An electoral ticket has been formed, composed of well known citizens, men of sterling patriotism, integrity and worth—and to that ticket, there is no reason to doubt, the Conservative, Union loving people of the Empire State, will accord an undivided and enthusiastic support.

The result, in that event, cannot be considered a matter of conjecture. If it does not give the final death blow to Sectionalism, in New York, it will at least compel the Sumners, the Sewards, the Lovejoys, the Helpers, and the Giddingses, to take back seats, for another four years, and place in the White House on the fourth day of March next, a Statesman and Patriot who knows "No North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but his Country!" We have not a doubt that there are thousands of honest, sober-minded, conservative Republicans who, affrighted now at the reiterated ultraisms of Mr. Seward and his friends, will help us to Ring the Bell—and as for the Democrats, there being but really one great question now at issue, in this campaign,—the question, namely, of Union, or Disunion, (for after all that is the point,) there is nothing to keep them back from coming over, *en masse*, in support of the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws. Daylight is breaking! and with a grand combination of the National elements, not for men, but for principles, in New York, let our friends in other States rely upon it, that Lincolnism here is foredoomed to defeat. That conviction should quicken their patriotism and stimulate them to renewed energy, so that when November comes, it can be said, with as much truth as ever, "As goes New York, so goes the Union."

VIRGINIA.—The Breckinridge Convention met at Charlottesville, and the Douglas Convention at Staunton, on Thursday and Friday last. Both were very largely attended. All attempts to harmonize failed, and a full electoral ticket was put in the field by each Convention. Our friends calculated upon beating them even if they had united. We notice that D. K. McRae, Esq., was at Staunton and spoke to the Douglasites.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Two Democratic electoral tickets are in the field in this State also.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Douglas Democratic State Convention met at Grenada, on Thursday, and nominated a full Electoral ticket.

INDIANA.—The Constitutional Union Convention met at Indianapolis on Wednesday, and made an electoral ticket. There was great enthusiasm.

OHIO.—The Bell and Everett men met in State Convention on Thursday and nominated an electoral ticket, and candidates for State officers.

IOWA.—The Breckinridge and Lane State Convention met on Thursday and nominated a full electoral ticket.

OREGON.—The three Democratic papers of Portland, Oregon ("Old Joe's" home) are out for Douglas.

TENNESSEE.—The Milton Chronicle is "permitted to copy the following extract from a private letter written to a gentleman in this place by a "Buchanan Whig," formerly of this County, from Fayette county, Tenn.

——— TENN., Aug. 2d, 1860.

* * * * * Write me your views on the politics of the day. What is going on in that line in North Carolina? The Democrats out here are devouring one another. Douglas, I rather think, has the upper hand. There is no doubt but what Bell and Everett will carry this State, Mississippi, and Arkansas in November, and if matters continue as at present, they will carry every Southwestern State. Breckinridge, by November will be no where. His supporters out here are few and far between."

WHAT THEY THINK AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce (Breckinridge Democratic) writes:—

"As to political prospects in Iowa, nothing favorable can be said. Lincoln will sweep everything before him, even in Indiana. The Breckinridge opposition to Douglas has rendered this certain.

Among Democrats who are not office holders or expectants, there is a growing feeling in favor of Bell and Everett, and a faint hope that New York or Pennsylvania will withhold its Electoral vote from Lincoln, and thus permit the South to send Bell to the House and Everett to the Senate. No one honestly claims the election of Douglas or Breckinridge by the people. The only question is, shall the Democrats conspire to elect Lincoln, with a view to spite each other."

Indian Troubles.—A report reached Carson Valley on the 2d, that a company of 28 men had just had a fight with Indians near Black Rock, in which two Americans were killed and the balance forced to retreat. The different companies in that region prospecting for mines numbering 100 men in all, were concentrating to give the Indians another fight. Large numbers of Indians were reported to be congregating along the emigrant routes, and it was feared they would be more troublesome.

The Coolie Trade.—Later advices are received from Havana, by way of New Orleans, but there is nothing important. A cargo of 340 coolies had been landed from the ship Staghound. The Sugar market was firm.

Sailing of the Great Eastern.—The steamer Great Eastern sailed on Friday, for England.

Sunstrokes.—In one day of last week there were no less than fifteen deaths from sun-stroke in Mobile, Alabama.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line, Aug. 18th and 19th.—Steamers North Carolina and Fanny, with goods for J Hollingsworth, G W Williams & Co, H C Lucas, E F Moore, R T & J H Ellis, S J Hinsdale & Co, W N Tillinghast, E J Hale & Son, J O Boon & Co, J W Baker, J Martine, Goldston & Hanner, Murchison, Reid & Co, W Prior, Starr & Williams, J Shaw, T S Lutterloh, R Mitchell, A G Thornton, J Buie, C B Mallett, W W Frizell.

CHINA, GLASS,

CROCKERY,

AND

LOOKING GLASSES.

W. N. TILLINGHAST

—HAS RECEIVED HIS—

Fall Stock for 1860.

His supply of **Common and Medium Earthenwares** is large, and well assorted.

Most of this was imported to his own order and is especially adapted to the wants of the Wholesale Trade. An assortment of

Beautiful Glassware, China, Silver Plated, and Brittania Ware,

Makes his stock unusually attractive to Country Merchants. For sale on usual terms to *prompt payers.*

August 20, 1860. 45-12m

Weekly Courier 2 mos. inside.

New Fall Goods!

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

Fall and Winter Goods,

Comprising one of the LARGEST STOCKS ever offered in this place, and embracing a FULL ASSORTMENT of

Dry Goods, Hats, Bonnets,

BOOTS AND SHOES, UMBRELLAS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HOOP-SKIRTS,

YARNS AND SHEETINGS, &c., &c.

All of which will be offered to the trade at low prices for *Cash* or *satisfactory paper*, on the usual time.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1860. 45*6t

Town Weeklies 6 times.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 20.

BACON,	12	a 14	American	5½	a 6
BEESWAX,	28	a 30	English	4	a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18	a	LARD,	12½	a 14
Adamantine	25	a 30	LEAD,	8½	a
Sperm	45	a 55	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	15	a 16	Cuba	28	a 30
Laguira	17	a 18	N. Orleans	50	a 00
Java	18	a 20	NAILS,	4½	a 5
COTTON—			Nat. Fertilizer, 100 lbs.	1	75
Fair to good	11	a 11½	OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Ordin. to mid.	9	a 9½	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
COTTON BAGGING—			SALT—		
Gunny	20	a	Liv. Sack	1 40	a 1 50
Dundee	18	a 20	Alum	50	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			FLAXSEED,	1 15	a 1 25
No. 5 to 10	1 00	a 1 05	SHOT—		
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Com. pr. bag	2 00	
Bro. Sheetings	8	a 9	Buck	2 12½	
Osnaburgs	10½	a 11½	SPIRITS—		
FEATHERS,	45	a 50	P. Brandy	1 25	a 1 30
FLOUR—			N. C. Apple	80	a 0 85
Family	7.15	a 7 25	Northern do.	70	a 0 75
Super.	6 90	a 7 00	N. C. Whiskey	65	a 0 75
Fine	6 65	a 6 75	Northern do.	35	a 0 40
Scratched	6 40	a 6 50	SUGARS—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a 13½
Corn	1 10	a 1 17	Crushed	12	a 13
Wheat	1 15	a 1 25	Coffee	10½	a 11
Rye	1 00	a	Porto Rico	9½	a 10
Oats	40	a 50	New Orleans	8½	a 9½
Peas	1 00	a 1 15	TALLOW,	10	a 00
Guano, ton,	$65	a $70	WOOL,	19	a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½	a 14	TURPENTINE—		
Green	5	a 6	Yellow dip	2 60	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin, new	2 00	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½		Hard	85	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½		Spirits	82½	a 83½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Good N. C. scarce and in demand.

Cotton—Receipts light, sales during the week for *good* 11½ to 11½.

Flour—There appears to be an increased demand. Sales can readily be effected at the above advance.

Turpentine—We note an advance of 10 cts. per bbl. on all grades.

Spirits—Has an upward tendency.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 18, 1860.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow 2 40, Hard 1 20. Spirits, stock and receipts light, prices unsettled, but of advancing tendency; 36 offered and refused. Rosin, common 1 05 to 1 10. Coffee, 40 bags Rio at 15 to 15½. Corn 72½ to 80. No other transactions. Sales during the week of N. C. Bacon at 13½ for hog round, 15 for hams. Salt 1 05 to 1 10. Meal 95. Nothing else reported.

At New York, Cotton firm at 10¾ for middling uplands; sales of 3700 bales on Thursday and Friday. Flour declining; Southern 5 50 to 5 65. Wheat, choice white 1 50 to 1 55. Spirits firm at 39 to 41. Rosin firm at 1 35 to 1 36.

Gap Creek (Ashe County) Mine.

PROF. EMMONS'S OPINION OF ITS WORTH.

IN the course of my examination of the Geological features of the Western counties of North Carolina I had occasion to examine the Gap Creek Mine situated in the County of Ashe. Its position is West of the Blue Ridge, in the midst of the primary rocks and in a mountainous part of the State, though by no means difficult of access. From Jefferson, the county seat, it is 14 miles in a Southerly direction,—from Wilkesboro' it is 25 miles West, and about 2½ miles from the top of the Blue Ridge. It is on the South fork of New River.

This Mine is Copper, and the special Mineral which prevails is the vitreous ore, together with the blue carbonate and chrysocolla or silicate of copper. I did not observe any of the yellow sulphuret, though the most characteristic specimens came from a depth of 50 to 60 ft. This fact furnishes an indication that the vitreous ore is likely to prevail, an ore which upon an average will be probably twice as rich as the yellow sulphuret.

The vein is a true vein and has a perfect regularity in direction as well as in its walls with the exception that there is a fault below, by which the vein is shifted about 3 ft. Its strike or direction is South 35° East at the surface; at the bottom of the shaft it has a variation of several degrees to the South, dip N. 45° E.—angle of dip 45°. The width as in most if not all cases, is variable, being 18 inches wide at the surface and from 12 to 24 inches at different depths below ground. This variation however, is no indication of a diminution in value, neither does it exhibit a tendency to run out into strings and disappear in the body of the rock. It appears to occupy a vein fissure formed prior to that point of time when it became filled with mineral matter, and therefore it seems highly probable it is destined to be a permanent vein. The rock in which it is embraced is a hornblende slate which has marks of being an altered rock. Besides it is only about ½ of a mile wide, and hence seems to be an intruded mass in the Talco micaceous slates, and if so it furnishes a favorable indication of a valuable Mine on this ground alone.

In connection with this vein, there is a valuable landed property consisting of Four Hundred acres. One hundred of which are cleared and under cultivation. The meadows are excellent for grass. It is said that there are two mill sites upon it, one of which may be employed for raising ore and pumping out the Mine, &c. I did not deem it necessary to verify this statement.

As regards the Mineral property I was favorably impressed and believe that it will turn out a good and profitable Copper Mine. It should however be tested further, and I have a high expectation that it will bear a rigid test.

The amount of mineral matter is as great as can be expected in a vein which is only partially explored; the amount of ore which may be regarded as worth saving is considerable at this stage.

The ores I collected at this Mine are deposited in the State Cabinet, and may be inspected by any one who feels an interest to do so.

As this Mine is in market and for sale or lease, I would recommend it as worthy of attention to any one who wishes to engage in Copper Mining.

E. EMMONS,
Geologist to the State of N. C.

P. S. I would observe that the ore of this Mine is similar to that in Person Co., known as the Gillis Mine.
E. E.

Raleigh, April 26, 1858.

North Carolina College.

THIS enterprising Institution, located at Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C., will begin its next Session, Sept. 26, 1860.

It enjoys a beautiful and healthful situation, and is of easy access to all parts of the country. Its literary and moral advantages are unsurpassed by similar institutions of the country.

Entire expenses for Session of 10 months, including board, washing, fuel, tuition, and all incidentals, from $107 to $137.

For further particulars, address

Rev. D. H. BITTLE, President,
or Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH,
Sec'y of Board.

August 17, 1860. 45*4t

The National Union

Democracy of Robeson, will meet at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of sending Delegates to the Raleigh Convention to appoint Electors for North Carolina, who will advocate and support the claims of the Regular Nominees of the party.

Douglas and Johnson,

for President and Vice President of the *United States.*

ROBESON.

Aug. 18, 1860. 1t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Tract of LAND, lying on both sides of the Greensborough road, 7 miles north of Rockingham, in Richmond County, and containing 560 Acres. Some 200 acres are in cultivation, and the rest in Timber. It is well watered, and the uncleared portion has very fine Pine Timber. There is a comfortable Dwelling, new Gin House, and Screw and other common farm buildings. The soil is adapted to Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, and other products common to this section. Part of this has a clay soil—the rest sandy. As I intend to move West, I will give a good bargain in this Land for Cash, on time, or for negroes. There is a finely selected young Orchard (bearing) of peach and apple trees. Apply to me at once, at Lethe, Richmond Co., N. C.

WILLIAM E. SMITH.

Aug. 16. 45-4t

Engage your Winter Wood.

FOR sale and delivery as wanted, during the Fall and Winter months

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE, Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dry Goods Merchants.

80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

ALSO THE

AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

WANTED! WANTED!! WANTED!!!

TWO or more TRAVELLING AGENTS in each of the United States, to sell the greatest invention of the age.

Salary from $30 to $75 per Month.

For particulars, address, with stamps for return postage.

J. C. GOVE & CO.
Plaistow, N. H

July 25. 38*8m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1860.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

Joseph Thompson, Administrator of John P. Fulmore, deceased, vs. Alexander Fulmore, Zachariah Fulmore, Mary Daniel, John W. Powell, Orra M. Fuller, Nancy Ashley, Joseph Fulmore, Ann Harllee, Wiley Alford and wife Clarisa, Robert McTyer and wife Caroline, the Heirs at Law of Elizabeth Townsend, and the Heirs at Law of John Fulmore.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Joseph Fulmore, Ann Harllee, Wiley Alford and wife Clarisa, Robert McTyre and wife Caroline, the Heirs at Law of Elizabeth Townsend, and the Heirs at Law of John Fulmore, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead or answer said petition, or judgment pro-confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1860.

37*6w] W. H. HARTMAN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1860.

Wall and McDonald vs. Evander Currie.

Levy on Land.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks, in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, to sell his "interest in Three Hundred Acres of Land, lying in said county, on the Grassey Island road, near the head of the Poplar Spring Branch, adjoining the lands of R. S. McDonald," levied on to satisfy a Magistrate's judgment in favor of Wall & McDonald.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1860, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

39*6t] P. F. $4 20. L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1860.

Murdock McKenzie, Administrator of Daniel McKenzie, Nancy McKenzie, Archibald Watson, John H. Watson, Daniel Watson, Alexander M. Watson, James S. Watson, Nathaniel S. Watson, Grizzalla M. Watson, vs. John McKenzie, John Wilkison and wife Margaret.

Petition for sale of slaves, filed in vacation.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, John McKenzie and John Wilkison and wife Margaret, in the above mentioned Petition, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in August next, A. D. 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, W. H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, Fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1860.

W. H. HARTMAN, C. C. C.

July 13. 35*6w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1860.

Elijah F. Moore vs. William S. Smith.

Original Attachment and Garnishment made.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, William S Smith, resides beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: it is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the said William S. Smith to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment will be rendered against him and the property in the hands of the Garnishee condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of June, A. D 1860.

37*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

NOTE LOST.

ON THURSDAY last, at St. Paul's, Robeson County, the subscriber lost a NOTE given by Daniel McMillan, Esq. for $36, for negro hire, payable Jan'y 1st, 1861, dated about the 1st of April last. All persons are forewarned against trading for said Note, and the maker against paying it to any person but myself.

ALEX. McMILLAN.

Aug. 4. 41*3tpd

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers her land containing 1250 acres, on which there is a good GRIST and FLOUR MILL. Also, a good Dwelling House and all necessary outhouses, and to a Turpentine Farmer it holds out a rare inducement. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I am determined to give a bargain to the buyer.

MARY NELSON.

Robeson Co., July 30, 1860. 39-6w

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us: that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

CAPE FEAR LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION, lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river to the number of acres. It is about equally divided between rich Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred Acres of good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also, Growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c.

JONATHAN EVANS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 31-tf*

MOREHEAD CITY.

Sale of Lots.

ON Thursday the 23d of August 1860, there will be a sale on a credit, of valuable lots in the city of Morehead.

The proximity of these lots to the public squares and to the large Female Academy about to be erected, and towards which some $13000 has already been subscribed, render the location very desirable for families, who desire to spend the Summer at this delightful summer retreat and watering place. Some of the best business lots will likewise be sold.

The rapidity with which this city is improving, and the prospect of a weekly line of steamers between this place and New York, should induce purchasers to invest.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President Shepard's Point Land Co.

July 11. 35*ts

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to emigrate West this approaching Winter, offers for sale his PLANTATION, containing 525 Acres, pleasantly situated in Robeson Co., 21 miles South of Fayetteville, and in 6 miles of the Red Springs, so highly celebrated for its medicinal waters. It is densely Timbered with Pine and Oak, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c.

Any person being desirous of purchasing a place, pleasantly situated among an intelligent community, will please call on the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Fair Play P. O., N. C.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

July 28. 41*4t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to sell 227 ACRES OF LAND on Bear Creek, in Chatham Co. There is a DWELLING HOUSE and out-houses on the Land. Well of good water in the yard. If I do not sell before the 6th Sept., I will offer it at Auction on that day, on the premises.

N. B. DUNLAP,
Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C.

Aug. 1. 41*4tpd

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

BY ORDER OF COURT, I will sell at the Court House Door, Wilmington, at 12 o'clock August 30th, 1860, the DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, (late Gen. Bynum's) corner of 6th and Orange Sts. adjoining Bishop Atkinson's.

Terms accommodating.

W. P. BYNUM, Adm'r.

For private purchase before day of sale, apply to subscriber, "Cottage Home," N. C.

July 26th. 39*ts.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, in Robeson County, on Hog Swamp, four miles South of Lumberton and the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. This Land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn; is in a healthy neighborhood, has a New Mill Site on it, is an excellent location for a Still, and no better Land can be found for Turpentine, for which it has never been cut. Any person wishing to buy such land would do well to come and examine for themselves before they buy elsewhere, for they can get a bargain.

D. T. EDMUND.

Florasville, N. C., July 28. 39*3m

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Moore county, on the 14th day of July, 1860, as a Runaway, a NEGRO MAN who says he is free, that his name is JOHN LUCAS, and that he is from Nash County, N. C., and was bound to Marcom Hinesdeen of Nash County, and says that James Night has his free papers. He is about 29 years old, dark complected, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

L. F. CADDELL, Jailor.

Aug. 13. 43-*4t

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*&s

A Rare Chance to make Money!

ANY person wishing to make from three to five dollars per day, can do so by enclosing me one dollar. The employment is honorable and requires little labor and a very small capital.

Address J. DIMERY,
Bennettsville, S. C.

June 30th, 1860. 31-3m

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

Trustee's Sale.

ON TUESDAY of September Court next, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, in pursuance of a Trust to me executed by James Sundy, dec'd., I shall sell at Auction

Eight Likely Young Negroes,

Consisting of one Woman, and the remainder Boys and Girls. These are remarkably likely, and of excellent character. At the same time will be sold an improved Sixty Acre Tract of LAND, situated in Lower Fayetteville, on the east side of the Wilmington Road; and the entire stock of Harness, Tools and Shop material.

WILLIAM CADE, Trustee.

Aug. 6. 41-ts

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LOT adjoining Elizabethtown, lately occupied by Alexander Carter. The Lot contains Six Acres of good garden soil, and some fruit, good water, &c.

The improvements are a Two Story Dwelling House and necessary out-buildings. Also, a vacant Lot near the Court House.

Terms accommodating.

H. H. ROBINSON.

June 8. 27-tf

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

UNTIL further notice the Train will leave Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and return the same days; leaving Spout Spring Depot about 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

July 17. 36tf

THE STEAMSHIP

Parkersburg,

Captain POWELL, will leave New York and Wilmington on the following days:

Saturday,	July	14th,	leaves	New York for Wilmington.
Saturday,	"	21st,	"	Wilmington for New York.
Saturday,	"	28th,	"	New York for Wilmington.
Saturday,	Aug.	4th,	"	Wilmington for New York.
Saturday,	"	11th,	"	New York for Wilmington.
Saturday,	"	18th,	"	Wilmington for New York.
Saturday,	"	25th,	"	New York for Wilmington.
Saturday,	Sept.	1st,	"	Wilmington for New York.
Saturday,	"	8th,	"	New York for Wilmington.
Saturday,	"	15th,	"	Wilmington for New York.
Saturday,	"	22d,	"	New York for Wilmington.
Saturday,	"	29th,	"	Wilmington for New York.

For freight, or further information, apply to

E. A. KEITH, Agent,
Wilmington, N. C.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West street, New York.

July 19, 1860. 36-1m

Floral College.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on the 18th of JULY next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will continue to take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

June 18, 1860. 28tf

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS.

ROWAN STREET.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also General HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions, manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtmen.

Fayetteville, Oct 3, 1859 54-tf

WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE put up and permanently located the best BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY in N. C., to which the attention of the whole South is earnestly invited, particularly the citizens and Planters of our State. We are determined not to be put down by men who are daily bringing in Welted and Split Leather Shoes; it is distinctly understood that our Shoes are made of Upper Leather tanned by us, and that we do not put any welts in any Peg Shoes we make. Now is the time to test the true feelings of N. C. men.

All orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. Address us at Goldston.

WM. CARTER. D. A. CARTER.
S. S. CARTER. JOHN Q. CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.,
March 23, 1860. } 4tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.

Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.

EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.

N. G. JONES.

Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

Just Received,

A lot of Extra Goshen Butter;
Fine English Dairy Cheese:
No. 1 Mackerel in kits and qr. bbl.;
No. 2 do. " " " do.;
Leaf Lard, Dried Beef, &c., &c.;
Also, a few bbls. of extra Cider Vinegar for Pickling. For sale by D. ANDERSON.

Aug. 4, 1860. 41-2w

5000 BUSHELS PRIME CORN,
250 Spirit Barrels,
10 Barrels best Glue,
13 Tons Hoop Iron,

For sale at WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO'S.

July 19, 1860. 37-1m

JOS. UTLEY,

**Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.**

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION, situated in Cumberland County, on the North-East side of the Cape Fear River, fourteen miles below Fayetteville.

The tract contains about 250 acres, about eighty of which are superior Swamp Lands, a small portion River bottom, and the remainder fine up-lands.

No better average of land can be found on the Cape Fear. Some forty acres have recently been cleared and has now upon it a crop of corn which promises a yield of from forty to sixty bushels per acre.

There is a fine mill site on the premises; a small dwelling house and necessary out-buildings.

In my absence the place will be shown by a gentleman residing on the premises. Terms easy. Address, at Gray's Creek, Cumberland County,

R. M. DeVANE.

Aug. 11, 1860. 43*6w

Valuable Land for Sale in Robeson.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Robeson County, obtained at Spring Term 1860, upon the petition of Eliza A. Smith, John R. Carter and wife, and others, I shall offer for sale before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday the 24th day of September next, a tract of LAND, estimated to contain **one thousand acres.**

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road passes directly through these lands, and to persons wishing to engage either in agricultural pursuits or that of making Turpentine, no more favorable opportunity could possibly present itself. The farming portion of these lands has been highly improved—the improvements are all substantial and convenient—the neighborhood moral and enterprising, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale: Six months' credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

August 10, 1860. 43*4t

NOTICE.

AT AUGUST TERM 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen County, general letters of Administration of the Estate of Daniel M. Melvin, deceased, were granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted to the intestate are notified to make early payment, while those having claims against him must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

BARBARA A. MELVIN.
JOHN N. McCOLL.

Aug. 7.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 20th of September 1860, the perishable property of the late Daniel M. Melvin will be sold at his former residence on six months credit.

B. A. MELVIN.
JOHN N. McCOLL.

Aug. 7. 43-*ts

ORDER NO. ——

**2d Division, 4th Brigade, Head-Quarters,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 7th, 1860.**

Capt. T. J. BULLA, SIR: You will order the Officers and men of the 33d Regiment to appear at the Court House, in this place, on Saturday the 1st day of Sept. next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major.

You will order two Captains to assist you at the polls, and report the result to me.

W. BRAUGHON, Brig. Gen.
By J. B. STARR, Aid-de-Camp.

Head Quarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

THE Officers and Soldiers composing the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday, the 1st September, armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lieut. Col., and Major.

By order of the Brig. General.

T. J. BULLA, Sr. Captain.

Aug. 8. 43*3tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

William J. McLauchlin, Duncan J. McLauchlin, Neill A. McLauchlin, minor children of Duncan McLauchlin, dec'd., by their Guardian Daniel W McLean, vs. Duncan J. Gilchrist, Administrator of Hugh McLauchlin, dec'd., Charles P. Haygood and wife Mary, Alexander Godwin and wife Sally, and John A. McLauchlin and Sally Gilchrist.

Petition for account and distribution in Equity.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Charles P. Haygood and wife Mary, Alexander Godwin and wife Sally, and John A. McLauchlin, Defendants named in the above petition, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants to appear before the Honorable, the Judge of our Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Neill A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1860.

[43*6t N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

The Improved Turpentine Still.

All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M. A. BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment.

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd.

AGENTS WANTED.

50 Dollars a Month, and all Expenses paid.

AN ACTIVE AGENT is wanted in every County in the United States and Canadas, to solicit orders and introduce our New National Double Thread $20 SEWING MACHINE. Warranted equal to any high priced machine. Practical for every family, which makes it the cheapest and most popular machine in existence. A limited number of responsible Agents are wanted, to travel and solicit orders by Sample, at a salary of $50 per month and expenses. Business permanent. Address, with stamp, for conditions and instructions,

J. W. HARRIS & CO.
SHOE AND LEATHER EXCHANGE, BOSTON, MASS.

July 20. 37-8w

JAS. C. McRAE,

Attorney at Law,

Office West end of the Insurance Building.

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

**Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.**

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

B. B. BULLA.

Attorney at Law,

ASHEBORO', N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Randolph, and adjoining Counties.

June, 1860. 23-4m

A. D. McLEAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.

Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the public. Office on Hay Street, four doors West of Post Office, where he may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged.

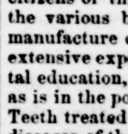
July 13, 1860. 35-1y

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. R. SCOTT would request all those desiring his professional services this Summer to call soon, as he will be absent from Fayetteville from AUGUST 2 until SEPTEMBER.

June 26. 30-tf

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " R. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

—DEALER IN—

Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, &c.

LUTTERLOH'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENCY FOR STEAMERS KATE MCLAURIN AND SUN.

April 20, 1860. 11tf

ROBERT H. COWAN,

General Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs

Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.

March 17, 1860. 3tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of GOLDSTON & FULLER is dissolved by mutual consent, G. W. I. GOLDSTON having purchased the interest of A. W. Fuller.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
A. W. FULLER.

Aug. 1, 1860.

Persons indebted to the above firm will please settle with the undersigned, and those having accounts against the same will present them to me for payment.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Aug. 3. 41-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.

H. & A. McNEILL.

Red Springs, March 20, 1860.

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30.

T. M. SMITH.

SMITH & McLAURIN,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859.

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860 5*1ypd

EDWIN H. RANNEY,

General Commission Merchant,

**38 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.**

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, &c., will always receive his prompt personal attention. Advances will be made only on actual Consignments.

REFERENCES:

T. S. & T. G. BUDD, Charleston. WALKER, EVANS & CO.
S WYATT & CO. " ELLIS & MITCHELL.
JAMES TUPPER, Esq. " HENRY NUTT, Esq.
B. C. PRESSLEY, Esq. " REV. JAMES B. TAYLOR.
W. Y LEITCH, Esq. " REV. J. LEWIS SHUCK.
WILLIAM PETTIGREW, M. D " JESSE W. BENEDICT, Esq.
REV. W. B. CARSON, Ed So. Bap. JOHN W. SEXTON, Esq.

March 9.

JNO. S. DANCY, JNO. H. HYMAN, F. M. HYMAN,
Late of Tarboro'. Of Scotland Neck. Late of Norfolk.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

124 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Will open a Branch House in Norfolk, Va., on the 1st of September, 1860, under the name of

HYMAN, DANCY & CO.

July 3, 1860.

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

HARRISS & HOWELL,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 17, 1859.

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Turpentine,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

March 29. 4-1ypd

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Nov 9, 1859

OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

Commission and Forwarding Business

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahn's Store.

JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.

Wilmington, Oct 20, 1859

R. M. ORRELL.

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION AND Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.

May 14, 1859. 14

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All who have negroes for sale, would do well to give us a call or address us.

J. A McARTHUR. } POWELL & McARTHUR.
L. A. POWELL. }

Clinton, N. C., July 9, 1860. 33-6mpd

FOR CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

EXECUTION, TRIAL, and APPEARANCE DOCKETS, ruled and printed from the most approved forms in use. Also, further supplies of other BLANKS, BOOKS, in great variety.

May 31. E. J. HALE & SON.

Forty Years' Familiar Letters

of Jas. W. Alexander, D. D.: Sermons, by J. Addison Alexander, D. D. Also, further supplies of Margaret Moncrieffe; Beulah; Adam Bede; Yusef; Shirley; School Books, &c.

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

EDITH'S Ministry; Sunshine, or Kate Vinton; Flounced Robe, and What it Cost. Just rec'd.

Dec 8. E. J. HALE & SON.